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ECLC hits ballot curbs put on minority parties

NEW YORK, July 16 — The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) today issued a strong condemnation of the nationwide campaign to prevent the Communist Party from taking a rightfully-earned place on the ballot.

The party is aiming at getting Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner, its Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, on the ballot in at least 30 states.

Edith Tiger, executive director of the organization, on behalf of the ECLC board issued the following statement:

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Comittee deplores the violation of democracy, especially in this Bicentennial year, experienced by the Communist Party, USA, in seeking ballot status in its 1976 ticket.

"The laws governing the placement of minority parties and independent candidates for national office on the ballot have become steadily more restrictive.

"Twelve states have outright anti-Communist provisions. Others have signature and financial requirements so onerous as to prevent to all intents and purposes nominations of minority parties. These restrictions run counter to the Bill of Rights.

"The ability of the people of the United States to have maximum choice of their President and the ability of parties to organize are being constitutionally hampered by these arbitrary requirements.

"The Constitution was designed to protect the rights and freedoms of our citizens, not to permanently enfranchise two major parties at the expense of all other political activity. To the extent that arbitrary and onerous filing requirements impede the appearance on the ballot of minority parties, they deprive us all of full exercise of our rights."

for the committee expressed confidence that in Duluth, the Iron Range and the Twin Cities area wide support would be found to put the ticket on the ballot.

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The Washington Post ____
Washington Star-News ____
Daily News (New York) ____
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____
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Date 7-17-76

file # 100-384660

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Teachers Fired in Red Era Sue for Jobs & Back Pay

Thirty-two former city schoolteachers, who were fired in the McCarthy era for refusing to discuss possible Communist Party membership, sued the Board of Education yesterday to demand reinstatement, accrued pension rights and some back pay.

The teachers, represented by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, filed two suits in Brooklyn Supreme Court, returnable in 20 days. An attorney for the committee, Victor Rabinowitz, said the Board of Education had expressed willingness to rehire the teachers ever since the firings were ruled unconstitutional in 1968.

Ousted Under Laws

But he said the board had procrastinated because of involvement with more pressing, politically urgent problems. The teachers are seeking in addiition to pensions, the back pay they could not make up in other jobs. Many continued working as teachers in private schools or elsewhere after being ousted from the city's schools in the early 1960's.

One of the suits represents 22 of the teachers who were fired under the state's Feinberg Law. The other suit concerns 10 teachers fired under a provision of the City Charter after they refused to talk to a Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Both the Feinberg Law barring employment of "subversives" and the City Charter provision were declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
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Daily News (New York) 20
Sunday News (New York)
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A characterization of the NECLE is attached for each office.

The original is maintained in 100-107419-1B.

Page 40 of this magazine is headed as follows:

"On this and the following pages, are the names of lawyers, physicians, publishers, writers, and persons in all endeavors who have contributed through the Bill of Rights Journal to the work of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee." The following names were listed:

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On this and the following pages are the names of lawyers, physicians, publishers, writers, and persons in all endeavors who have contributed through the Bill of Rights Journal *to the work of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.*

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.

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TYPED BY: ned

CHARACTER OF CASE

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REFERENCE

NY report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, 12/9/69.

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4- 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
2- New York (100-107419)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	RAO-ISD
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.		6-9-70		
How Fwd.		R/S		
By		Rosario		

Notations

INT. SEC.

5 5 JUN 10 1970
F430

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

All the listed officers of the NECLC and "Rights" are on the Security Index of the New York Office, except for ELEANOR BRUSSEL and NATHAN SCHWERNER.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-1B219 (2) (3)
NY T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize
NY T-4 [redacted]	Used to characterize
NY T-5 [redacted]	Used to characterize
NY T-6 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

b7D

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

NY T-7 [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted] b7D

NY T-8 [redacted] 100-107419-1B 219(5)

NY T-9 [redacted] 100-107419-1B218(1)
1B218(3)
[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

NY T-10 [redacted] 100-107419-5498

NY T-11 [redacted] 100-25780-2751, 2756, 2760, 2765, 2769

NY T-12 [redacted] 100-161391-1243

NY T-13 [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

NY T-14 [redacted] 100-10769-4342

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

NY T-15 b7D

[redacted] 100-107419-1B217(6)

NY T-16

[redacted] 100-107419-5490

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- 2nd OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)
1- Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
4- 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVINE Office: New York, New York
Date: 5/22/70

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis: National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), located at 25 East 26th Street, NYC. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is the Acting Director. LEONARD BOUDIN acts as General Counsel. JAMES ARONSON, new editor of "Rights", a NECLC publication. NECLC claimed to have received $184,303.35 in contributions for the year ended on November 30, 1969. NECLC stated it "publishes literature exposing attacks on US constitution and interviews American citizens requiring aid in the preservation of their constitutional civil liberties."

- P* -

DETAILS:

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

A characterization of the NECLC is contained in the Appendix.

Declassified
[redacted]
6/30/77

[redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NY 100-107419

I. Location

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
April 1, 1970

II. Officers

A NECLC letter dated March, 1970, was obtained. The following were listed as officers:

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
Acting Director	EDITH TIGER
Vice-Chairman	ELEANOR BRUSSEL
Secretary	SIDNEY GLUCK
Treasurer	JOHN SCUDDER
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN

NY T-1
April 1, 1970

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP), in the United States, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP because LAMONT was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also testified that LAMONT was a member of the CP when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

EDITH TIGER was a member of Lodge 615J of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of late 1953.

NY T-2
June 22, 1954

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appeared in the June 10, 1962, issue of the "National Guardian" concerning the Committee for a Democratic Spain. The name ELEANOR BRUSSEL was listed under the Committee of Sponsors.

Characterizations of the "National Guardian", also known as the "Guardian", and the Committee for a Democratic Spain are contained in the Appendix.

SIDNEY GLUCK was present at the first session of the National Convention of the CP, United States of America (USA) held on June 22, 1966.

NY T-3
June 30, 1966

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CP for many years and was a member of the CP in 1948.

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

NY T-5
June 21, 1950

During May, 1967, BOUDIN was elected to the National Board of Directors of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-6
June 7, 1967

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the Appendix.

"Rights", a NECLC publication, issue of March 1, 1970, announced new leadership changes in the NECLC. It was announced that EDITH TIGER became Acting Director after being Assistant Director for the last 15 years. It was also announced that JAMES ARONSON became Editor of "Rights". He was described as a former editor of the "National Guardian" and a member of the NECLC's Executive Committee. It was also announced that NATHAN SCHWERNER, a NECLC Executive Committee member had joined the NECLC staff to take charge of special activities.

[redacted]

Nathan Schwerner

NY T-[redacted]
April 1, 1970

b6
b7C
b7D

On January 15, 1968, during a program on radio station WBAI-FM in New York City, JAMES ARONSON stated he was the founder and editor of the "National Guardian" for twelve years. He stated he resigned from his position with the "National Guaridan" which is now known as the "Guardian".

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, identified Mr. NATHAN SCHWERNER as the father of MICHAEL SCHWERNER, one of three civil rights workers murdered in Mississippi.

STEPHEN SCHWERNER, brother of MICHAEL SCHWERNER, in an application for federal employment, in April, 1957, stated he had lived at [redacted] from 1937 to 1948. b6 b7C

Information received in April, 1944, reflected that one [redacted] b7D

NY T-7

III. Stated Aims and Purposes

The NECLC submitted its annual report for the year ending November 30, 1969, with the Charities Registration Section, New York State Department of Social Services, 74 State Street, Albany, New York. In this report the NECLC stated it "published literature exposing attacks on the United States constitution and interviews American citizens requiring aid in the preservation of their constitutional civil liberties. Legal defense is provided as is necessary and this fiscal period showed an involvement in about 80 cases."

"The Bill of Rights Journal", a NECLC magazine, December, 1969, page 38, contained this announcement from the NECLC:

"The Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1789, is the world's oldest charter of government. Two years later, the ten ammendments which made up the Bill of Rights were put in effect.

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was founded in 1951, for one objective: To re-establish the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For eighteen years, the NECLC has pursued this single- minded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion and right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and in the last years particularly - to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war.

"Towards this end it has raised and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in cases which have become landmark decisions. It has informed hundreds of thousands of citizens through its publications and meetings. All its funds come from the citizens of this country whose stake in the restoration of the Bill of Rights is paramount. If you are not already a member, we invite you to join."

NY T-8
March 10, 1970

NY T-9
January 13, 1970

A three pgge leaflet setting out litigation action by the NECLC was obtained. The preface to this litigation read as follows:

"Since its formation in 1951, the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has engaged in educational work, made appearances before legislative committees and conducted a tremendous amount of civil liberties litigation. In the past, this has included such important matters as the right to travel, the protection of witnesses before congressional committees, the right to receive mail and the right to city and state employment regardless of political associations. More recently, NECLC has been concerned not only with variations of these older themes, but with such newer problems as the war, prison conditions, state sedition laws and bar admission." The leaflet then set out the litigation.

NY T-8
January 13, 1970 b7D

IV. Financial Matters

[redacted]

NY T-10
March 5, 1970

The above [redacted] information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A review of [redacted] reflected the following [redacted]

NY T-11
December 2, 1969
February 5, 1970
March 6, 1970
April 3, 1970

The source no longer has custody of the original document from which the check information was obtained. b6 b7C b7D

The above check information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

NY T-12
January 14, 1970

The source no longer has custody of the basic document from which the check information was obtained. b6 b7C b7D

The above check information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

A characterization of LVP is contained in the Appendix.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NY T-13
January 7, 1970

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

The source no longer has custody of the basic document from which the bank information was obtained.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NY T-14
February 26, 1970

The source no longer has custody of the basic document from which the check information was obtained.

The above check information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

V. Publication

"Rights", Volume XVII, # 1, dated March 1, 1970, a publication of the NECLC, reflects this publication is published bi-monthly by the NECLC. The following are listed as officers.

Editor	JAMES ARONSON
Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Vice-Chairman	ELEANOR BRUSSEL
Acting Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY GLUCK
Treasurer	JOHN SCUDDER

NY T-1
April 1, 1970

Page Eight, of the November, 1969, issue of "Rights", carried an article captioned, "Pending Legislation Threatens Return to 50's." The article carried the following preface, "NECLC urges its members and friends to write or visit their Congressmen asking for the unqualified rejection of proposed 'Internal Security Act of 1969' (S. 12). The act follows the path set by its predecessor, the Internal Security Act of 1950. S. 12 overrules or undercuts most of the Supreme Court decisions of the last fifteen years which were protective of civil liberties - some having been won by the NECLC."

NY T-15
December 4, 1969

Pages four and five, of the March 1, 1970, issue of "Rights" listed cases the NECLC is sponsoring or had sponsored in various courts of justice. One case involves whether political views, good conduct or loyalty can be the subject of interrogation or be made ground for denial of admission to the bar. The NECLC also represented one, RON MOYER, in which a verdict of not guilty was returned on December 17, 1969, in United States District Court (USDS), in New York. MOYER had turned in his draft card with a letter protesting the war in Vietnam. The court held that this letter was tantamount to requesting a conscientious objector form and that, as a matter of due process, the draft board was required to send one to MOYER.

NY T-1
April 1, 1970

VI. Literature

A NECLC letter dated March, 1970, as mentioned before, was obtained. This letter attacked the "conspiracy" law tacked on as a rider to the 1968 Civil Right Act. According to the letter, provisions of this rider "whittle down the rights of free association and free expression for many groups and individuals." The letter then requested funds to fight in the defense of rights of the people.

NY T-1
April 1, 1970

A NECLC news release dated December 1, 1969, furnished information reflecting the NECLC was sponsoring a lawsuit seeking the abolition of a military stockade at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The release stated NECLC's counsel, VICTOR RABINOWITZ, stated "The treatment accorded prisoners at Dix is barbaric, there is no other word to use."

NY T-16
January 12, 1970

During May, 1967, VICTOR RABINOWITZ, was elected President of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-6
June 7, 1967

"The Bill of Rights Journal", dated December, 1969, reflects it was published by the NECLC. Page 23 of this publication of 48 pages contained an advertisement from the "Daily World". It read as follows:

"The only Marxist daily newspaper in the United States salutes the work of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in seeking to preserve the Bill of Rights as an indivisible right of all Americans. We invite readers of the Journal to take advantage of the special holiday season subscription to the Daily World - only $10.00 for a full year's subscription."

NY T-8
March 10, 1970

NY T-9
January 13, 1970

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

VII. Activities

The annual NECLC dinner was held December 12, 1969, in the Americana Hotel, New York, New York. Approximately 1200 persons were present. LEONARD BOUDIN acted as chairman of the program which featured speakers criticizing the government for repressing civil liberties in the United States.

NY T-9
December 12, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC SPAIN

On February 18, 1961, a source furnished a statement from the Committee for a Democratic Spain (CFDS), Post Office Box 159, Cathedral Station, New York, New York, which stated this organization had been formed in an effort to persuade the United States Government to withdraw moral and economic support from the fascist Franco regime, put into power by HITLER and MUSSOLINI.

On March 20, 1961, a second source reported that the founders of the CFDS, J. ALVAREZ DEL VAYO and MARIO DE SALEGUI, were pro-Communist.

A third source revealed that VFDS as of April, 1968, continues to utilize Post Office Box 159 Cathedral Station, New York, New York 10025.

APPENDIX

1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WEEKLY GUARDIAN
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

> "1. ...'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The May 10, 1969 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

APPENDIX

THE "GUARDIAN" (CONT'D)

"The 'Guardian" takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

A characterization of the American Labor Party is attached separately.

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 3123, September 21, 1950, cites the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party (CP) and has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the CP and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.

A source advised on February 1, 1969, that from the speeches made and the workshops and panel discussions held at a recent Midwest Conference of the NLG, it clearly appeared that the NLG is being developed from a "complacent, old left type organization" into a strong active supporter of the "new left".

A second source advised during April, 1969, that the President of the NLG spoke at a NLG banquet held in New York City on April 12, 1969, stating that the NLG has organized young people to work in a radical movement which is seeking to destroy a corrupt, violent society and replace it with one which will benefit all.

A third source advised on April 17, 1969, that the President of the New York Chapter of the NLG spoke at the above banquet stating that the purpose of the NLG is to advance the "social revolution" taking place in this country. In furtherance of this purpose, the NLG has established Student Guild Chapters and given counsel to draft resistors and military personnel seeking peace.

As of July 23, 1969, the NLG National Office was located at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

LONG VIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED

A source advised on May 16, 1969, that Long View Publishing Company, Incorporated, is the publisher of the "Daily World". The "Daily World" is published daily except Sunday and Monday and is the publication of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA). This publication reflects the line of the CP, USA. The officers of Long View Publishing Company, Incorporated, and the editors of the "Daily World" are all CP leaders. Long View Publishing Company, Incorporated, was incorporated in 1967 and the first issue of the "Daily World" appeared in July, 1968.

APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc.117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
May 22, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Thomas J. Devine, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-384660-

NOT RECORDED
123 NOV. 13 1970

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56 NOV 13 1970

SAC Letter 70-62

11-3-70

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE,
formerly known as
EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article indicating the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The March, 1970, issue of "Rights," a publication of the NECLC, lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

100-447111-99

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
MAY 28 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
Formerly Known As
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Characterization of Subversive Organization
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group , actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

The March, 1970, issue of "Rights" a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

2-Bureau (100-384660)
1-New York (100-90311)(CHARACTERIZATION OF SC)
1-New York (100-107419)

TJD:lh
(4)

MAILED 2
AUG 7 1970
COMM-FBI

APPROVED AUG 7 1970
Date

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 11 1970
FBI—NEW YORK
MAIL ROOM
SEP 9 1970

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	11/24/70	6/1/70-11/18/70

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE aka

REPORT MADE BY: THOMAS J. DEVINE

TYPED BY: lxp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C
ISA - 1950

REFERENCE:

New York report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, 5/22/70.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from NY T-1 through NY T-7 and from NY T-9. Should their identity be revealed it would impair the investigation of the CP, USA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-384660-834 REC 37

6 NOV 25 1970

COPIES MADE:

6- Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1- Second OSI District USAF, NYC (RM)
1- NISO, NYC (RM)
4- 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
2- New York (100-107419)

ICC 9140 JTK

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Air Force, Army, ONI, FAA/AAG/attn: Robert Mardian
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	12/7/70
How Fwd.	
By	JTK/gdw

Notations: APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 9/9/22

b6
b7C

55 DEC

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O—375-139

ADMINISTRATIVE (Con't)

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available for the organizations.

All the officers of the NECLC are on the Security Index of the New York Office except for [redacted]

Other confidential informants mentioned in the report are [redacted] b7D

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-1B221-(1) (3) (4)
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-4 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-6 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

NY 100-107419

INFORMANTS (Con't)

b7D

NY T-7 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-8 [redacted]	100-25780-2778, 2789, 2794
NY T-9 [redacted]	100-107419-1B220 (7)

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- Second OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)
1- NISO, NYC (RM)
4- 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVINE Office: New York, New York
Date: 11/24/70

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis: National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), is located at 25 E. 26th Street, NYC. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER, Director of NECLC. LEONARD BOUDIN, General Counsel of NECLC appointed visiting professor of law at Harvard University 1970-71, and his place at NECLC taken by his law partner, VICTOR RABINOWITZ. Information regarding law suits which the NECLC has an interest set out.

- P* -

DETAILS:

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

A characterization of the NECLC is contained in the Appendix.

I. Location

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
October 15, 1970

Declassified
[redacted]
BSF 9/30/77

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

II. Officers

The "Daily World", issue of September 22, 1970, carried an article reflecting CORLISS LAMONT, the previous day, had announced the appointment of EDITH TIGER as Director of the NECLC. She had previously been Acting Director.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

A letter of the NECLC dated September, 1970, was received. The following were listed as officers:

Chairman - CORLISS LAMONT
Vice-Chairman - Mrs. ELEANOR BRUSSEL ELEANOR RUSSELL
Vice-Chairman - JOHN M. PICKERING JOHN PICKERING
Secretary - SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer - JOHN H. SCUDDER
General Counsel - LEONARD BOUDIN
Director Emeritus - CLARK FOREMAN
Acting Director - EDITH TIGER

NY T-2
October 12, 1970

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP), in the United States, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP because LAMONT was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also testified that LAMONT was a member of the CP when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

EDITH TIGER was a member of Lodge 615J of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of late 1953.

NY T-3
June 22, 1954

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appeared in the June 10, 1962 issue of the "National Guardian" concerning the Committee for a Democratic Spain. The name ELEANOR BRUSSEL was listed under the Committee of Sponsors.

Characterizations of the "National Guardian", also known as the "Guardian", and the Committee for a Democratic Spain are contained in the Appendix.

SIDNEY GLUCK was present at the first session of the National Convention of the CP, United States of American (USA) held on June 22, 1966.

NY T-4
June 30, 1966

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CP for many years and was a member of the CP in 1948.

NY T-5
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

NY T-6
June 21, 1950

During May, 1967, BOUDIN was elected to the National Board of Directors of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-7
June 7, 1967

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the Appendix. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The September, 1970 issue of "Rights" a publication of the NECLC, announced the appointment of FRANCIS X. RYAN, JR., to the Staff Counsel of the NECLC.

NY

The September, 1970 issue of "Rights" stated LEONARD BOUDIN, general counsel for the NECLC, had been appointed visiting professor of law at Harvard University law school for the 1970-71 school year. It was stated that his place would be taken by his law partner VICTOR RABINOWITZ.

NY T-1
October 15, 1970

The March, 1967 issue of "Newsletter", a publication of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), identified VICTOR RABINOWITZ as the new National President of the NLG.

NY T-7
March 29, 1967

III. Stated Aims and Purposes

A letter of the NECLC dated May, 1970, was received. The letter asked for a special contribution to send out copies of an advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" of May 10, 1970. This NECLC advertisement declared President NIXON, in sending troops into Cambodia had violated Article 1, Section 8, of the constitution, which gives Congress, alone, the right to declare war.

The advertisement said the NECLC "suggest that Congress, the judiciary, members of the armed forces, and all other citizens must consider what steps can legally be taken - and must be taken - to protect our constitutional liberties."

There followed six policy decisions of the NECLC, which are as follows:

1. We believe that the Congress has the duty - by joint resolution or statute - to rescind all military appropriations, to direct that no monies be henceforth expended for military action in Indo-China, to require the immediate cessation of such action, and to mandate the return of American men and women now in Indo-China to the United States.

2. We believe that if the President does not abide by the Constitution he should be impeached and removed from office.

3. We believe that the judiciary must meet its responsibility of passing judgment on the conduct of the President and the illegality of the war. How can the rule of constitutional law in this nation survive if the courts continue in their policy of abstention from their basic responsibility?

4. We believe that in the present situation no American citizen is under a legal obligation to enter or remain in the armed forces until these issues have been resolved. We believe that servicemen, as well as those about to be inducted, should institute appropriate legal proceedings to save them from complicity in an illegal war.

5. We believe that the labor movement must finally cast aside the corrupting influence of the military - industrial conspiracy and awaken to its moral responsibility in this crisis. Our country now faces the unusual situation in which a general strike can serve to restore constitutional government, check our violations of international law, and rescue us from the moral abyss into which the President has plunged us.

6. We believe the administration of the United States is now in the hands of a man who has made political capital of a debased and cynical conception of "law and order". It is time for all men and women of good will to join to restore constitutional law and moral order before they are utterly destroyed.

NY T-1
June 3, 1970

The NECLC letter dated September, 1970, advised the NECLC was founded in 1951, and was dedicated to the preservation of the Bill of Rights as a bulwark against tyranny. The letter then advised the reader, the NECLC will hold its annual dinner December 11, 1970, at which time it will publish the third annual edition of the Bill of Rights Journal. The letter stated the theme of the Journal will be the desperate need for a Bill of Rights as protection against predatory government and this need is alarmingly self-evident in the ascendancy of the NIXON-AGNEW-MITCHELL syndicate, operating in collaboration with the military - industrial complex.

NY T-2
October 12, 1970

IV. Financial Information

b7D

NY T-8
June 5, 1970
July 7, 1970
August 6, 1970
October 6, 1970

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

V. Publication

The September, 1970, issue of "Rights", mentioned some of the legal cases the NECLC is involved in. Some of these are as follows:

1. The NECLC won a victory in its test case on behalf of MARTIN SOSTRE. The NECLC brought suit against the Commissioner of Corrections and the wardens of two New York State prisons for holding SOSTRE in solitary confinement for 372 days.

2. The NECLC won a victory when a Federal Judge ordered the army to change the discharge of ANDREW STAPP from undesirable discharge to honorable.

3. The NECLC initiated a case in United States District Court, Washington, D.C., to test the legality of the Attorney General's List of Subversive Organizations.

4. The constitutionality of certain provisions of the Mc Carran - Walter Immigration Act will be tested in Federal Court. The government barred Belgian Marxist ERNEST MANDEL from entering the U.S. LEONARD BOUDIN argued that the rejection of MANDEL's visa application restricts the First Amendment right of American scholars to hear the opinions of other scholars in their field.

NY T-1
October 15, 1970

VI. Miscellaneous

A leaflet captioned "Summary of National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee - Socialist Workers Party Suit Against New York Election Law" was obtained. The leaflet stated the NECLC on behalf of the New York State Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is challenging three sections of the New York State Election Law.

NY T-9
August 18, 1970

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Other confidential informants who are familiar with communist activity in the New York City area were contacted during October, 1970, and could furnish no information concerning the NECLC.

APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc.117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

1. APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC SPAIN

On February 18, 1961, a source furnished a statement from the Committee For a Democratic Spain (CFDS), Post Office Box 159, Cathedral Station, New York, New York, which revealed this organization had been formed in an effort to persuade the United States Government to withdraw moral and economic support from the fascist FRANCO regime, put into power by HITLER and MUSSOLINI.

On March 20, 1961, a second source reported that the founders of the CFDS, J. ALVAREZ DEL VAYO and MARIO DE SALEGUI, were pro-communist.

A third source revealed during March, 1970, CFDS continues to utilize Post Office Box 159, Cathedral Station, New York, New York, 10025.

1. APPENDIX

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WEEKLY GUARDIAN
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The December 1, 1961 edition of the "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications" contained the following information concerning the "National Guardian:"

> "1. ...'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

Beginning with the February 10, 1968 issue, the "National Guardian" became the "Guardian."

The May 9, 1970 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly."

The December, 1968 issue of the "New York Times" carried an interview with the editors of the "Guardian." One of the editors stated: "Our job is to build a radical movement. To quote the Cuban Revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it...we are movement people acting as journalists.

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

A source advised in May, 1970 that the "Guardian" is located at 32 West 22nd Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the American Labor Party is attached separately.

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The March, 1970 issue of "Rights," a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 3123, September 21, 1950, cites the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

A confidential source advised during April, 1969, that the President of the NLG stated at a NLG banquet held in New York City on April 12, 1969, that the NLG has organized young people to work in a radical movement which is seeking to destroy a corrupt, violent society.

A second source advised on April 17, 1969, that the President of the New York Chapter of the NLG spoke at above banquet stating that the purpose of the NLG is to advance the "social revolution" taking place in this country. In furtherance of this purpose, the NLG has established Student Guild Chapters and given counsel to draft resistors and military personnel seeking peace.

A third source furnished information on October 20, 1969, that the NLG is going through a change which is evidenced by dissension between the young and old members of the guild.

Mrs. G. R. ROESCH, Hanford and Henderson Corporation, 71 Murray Street, New York City, advised on May 20, 1970, that the NLG currently occupies the 9th floor at 1 Hudson Street, New York, New York, with a lease effective until April, 1974.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 24, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Thomas J. Devine, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/22/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

0-1 NY 6-3-71 Ret. [illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS-C

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM regarding the annual dinner of the captioned organization.

The source mentioned is [redacted] and this memorandum is not classified confidential since it is thought this information would not reveal his identity. b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-19-90 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

2-Bureau (100-384660) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-107419)

REC-89 100-384660-835

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TJD:fam
(5)

AGENCY OCI, OSI, Army, PAO, AAG Madison
REQ. REC'D
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55 JAN 15 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 22, 1970

Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 21, 1970, that the annual National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) dinner was held December 11, 1970, at the Hotel Americana with over a thousand persons present. FORMER CP MEMBER

NY

According to the source, Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the NECLC, opened the meeting with a speech. He said today's civil liberties are threatened, on a national level, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Army Intelligence, the State Police, the local police and the Internal Security Committee all of whom are persecuting groups and individuals by denying them their civil liberties. As examples of these groups and individuals, he mentioned the Black Panther Party (BBP) and students at Kent University in Ohio. Lamont mentioned it was difficult, as libertarians, to get a large media to express their cause. He, therefore, recommended a special committee be founded to force the Federal Communications Commission to open an opportunity for proper expression.

NY

After Lamont's speech, according to the source, a telegram was read from Justice of Supreme Court, William O. Douglas, congratulating the NECLC. Introduced for bows, according to the source were Congressman Charles Rangle and Congresswoman Bella Abzug.

NY

[redacted] b6 b7C

DATE 1-19-90 286,305

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ENCLOSURE 100-384660-5

National Emergency Civil
Liberties Committee

According to the source, the NECLC Tom Paine award was presented to Representative Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn for her exemplary record in the fight for civil rights and civil liberties. The source advised Representative Chisholm stated, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty".

On September 28, 1963, Louis ~~X~~ Budenz testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government operations. Budenz testified that Earl ~~X~~ Browder, as head of the Communist Party (CP), in the United States, had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CP because Lamont was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. Budenz also testified that Lamont was a member of the CP when he, Budenz, was a member.

NY

NY

FORMER C P MEMBER

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix.

1. **APPENDIX**

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to the official newspaper of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the BPP was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY G. SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense, BPP.

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther," regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, GEORGE MURRAY. This article ended with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."

DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."

DAVID HILLIARD, in the "New York Times," issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."

2. APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (cont'd)

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture EMORY DOUGLAS as follows:

"The only way to make this racist US government administer justice to the people it is oppressing, is... by taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forces...are dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U.S. government."

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the United States of America.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

New York, New York
MAR 31 1971

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
Formerly Known As
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Abbreviated Characterization of
Subversive Organization
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act - 1950

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

field-wide

MAILED 6
MAY - 3 1971
FBI

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7 APR 2 1971

APPROVED MAY 3 1971
Date

54 MAY 4 1971

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FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 3 1 1971	11/19/70 - 5/18/71

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
THOMAS J. DEVINE	mcd

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C
ISA - 1950

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 9/9/77

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

New York report of ~~SA THOMAS~~ J. DEVINE, 11/24/70.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from NY T-1, NY T-3 and NY T-5 through NY T-10. Should their identity be revealed it would impair the investigation of the CP, USA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED JFM/RJ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: 100-14D, 1d
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1 - Second OSI, District USAF, NYC (RM)
1 - NISO, NYC (RM)
4 - 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
2 - New York (100-107419)

101 2?4.0 836

1 JUN 2 1971

REC-38

EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	ISD	IRS	Army	
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	6-11-71			
How Fwd.	R/S			
By	WEMcKay			

Notations

INTD STAFF

57 JUN 14 1971

F463

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

COVER PAGE

INFORMANTS (cont'd)

Identity of Source		Location of Information
NY T-5	Used to characterize	
NY T-6		100-107419-1B221(16)
NY T-7	Used to characterize	100-107419-1B221(14)
NY T-8		100-107419-1B221(15)
NY T-9		
NY T-10		

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Second OSI, District, USAF, NYC (RM)
1 - NISO, NYC (RM)
4 - 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVINE Office: New York, New York
Date: MAY 31 1971
Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis: National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, NYC. NECLC Chairman is CORLISS LAMONT and EDITH TIGER is Director. JAMES ARONSON is Editor of "Rights", a NECLC publication. NECLC sponsored a "Bill of Rights Dinner", 12/11/70 and presented Tom Paine Award to Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM of Brooklyn, who was present.

- P* -

DETAILS:

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

A characterization of the NECLC is contained in the Appendix.

Declassified 6/30/77 [redacted]

b6
b7C

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 406-840

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

NOV 12 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Thomas J. Devine, dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. LOCATION

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, according to the April, 1971 issue of "Rights", a NECLC publication.

[redacted] b7D

April 22, 1971

II. OFFICES

The April, 1971 issue of "Rights", a NECLC publication lists the following officers:

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Staff Counsel	EDWARD F.X. RYAN, Jr.
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer	JOHN H. SCUDDER

Canada NY

Edward F.X. Ryan Jr.

NY T-1
April 22, 1971

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP) USA, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP/USA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

EDITH TIGER was a member of Lodge 615J of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of late 1953.

NY T-2
June 22, 1954

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SIDNEY GLUCK was present at the first session of the National Convention of the CPUSA held on June 22, 1966.

NY T-3
June 30, 1966

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

NY T-5
June 21, 1950

III. STATED AIMS AND PURPOSES

"The Bill of Rights Journal", issue of December, 1970, was obtained. This NECLC publication stated the NECLC was founded in 1951 for one objective:

"To establish the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For eighteen years, the NECLC has pursued this single-minded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion and the right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and-in the last years particulary,-to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war. Towards this end, it has raised and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in cases which have become landmark decisions. It has informed hundreds of thousand of citizens of this country whose stake in the restoration of the Bill of Rights is paramount".

NY T-6
January 20, 1971

NY T-7
December 22, 1970

IV. PUBLICATION

The April, 1971 issue of "Rights" was obtained. This issue reflects it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that its editor is JAMES ARONSON.

NY T-1
April 22, 1971

JAMES ARONSON is the founder and leader of the "National Guardian".

NY T-7
February 25, 1967

The November, 1970 issue of "Rights" issued by the NECLC was received. The editorial on page 2 was directed to the November political elections. After commenting on the elections, especially in New York, the editorial read as follows:

"The most urgent counsel that derives from 1970, for civil libertarians, opponents of the war, and fighters for racial freedom and equality, is this: Forget about the speculation for the Presidency and begin to organize now for the Congressional contests. This counsel applies

both for those who still retain a measure of faith in the democratic process and for those who have lost faith that change can effected by the electoral process.

"For the former it means new commitment. For those who seek a basic change in the structure of society, it means an acknowledgement that they are inevitally part of society, and alienation from their fellow men will change neither society, nor system, nor self".

NY T-8
December 24, 1970

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The November, 1970 issue of "Rights", mentioned previously, contained a list of court cases in which the NECLC has an active interest. One case concerned a West Point cadet, who in Federal District Court in New York last summer, sought a discharge from the service on the grounds that he had matured conscientious objections to military service. The article stated further litigation in the case was being carried on by a Mrs. JOAN GOLDBERG, counsel for the NECLC.

Another case concerned artist ROBERT GWATHMEY, who was arrested for flying a flag made up of 13 red and white stripes, with a peace symbol where the 50 stars would ordinarily appear on the United States flag. He was arrested under Section 136 of the New York General Business Law which provides that any person who places a figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or any advertisement upon any flag, standard or ensign of the United States shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The article stated VICTOR RABINOWITZ, counsel of the NECLC, was carrying on legal proceedings for GWATHMEY.

The March, 1967 issue of "Newsletter" which was published by the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) identified VICTOR RABINOWITZ as the new National President of the NLG.

NY T-1
March 29, 1967

A characterization of the NLG is curtained in the Appendix.

V. ACTIVITIES

An invitation to a dinner to commemorate the 179th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights sponsored by the NECLC was obtained. The dinner was scheduled for December 11, 1970, at the Americana Hotel, New York, New York. The invitation stated CORLISS LAMONT would present the Tom Paine Award to Honorable SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, Congresswoman from Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-9
November 6, 1970

The annual "Bill of Rights Dinner" was held December 11, 1970, at the Americana Hotel. CORLISS LAMONT opened the meeting and cited the following as being threats to the civil liberties of the people: 1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2. The Internal Revenue Service, 3. Army Intelligence, 4. The State Police, 5. the local police and the Internal Security Committee.

After LAMONT's speech a congratulatory telegram from Justice of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS was read and Congressman CHARLES RANGLE and Congresswoman BELLA ABZUG were introduced.

The Tom Paine Award was presented to Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM of Brooklyn, New York, who gave an acceptance speech.

NY T-7
December 21, 1970

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-10
November 6, 1970
December 4, 1970

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Other confidential sources familiar with Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted during May, 1971, and they had no information concerning the NECLC.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

MAY 28 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Thomas J. Devine, dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

Bureau file 100-384660
New York file 100-107419

Re: National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Characterization of Subversive Organization
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The April, 1971 issue of "Rights," a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26 th Street, New York, New York.

* *

100 - 384660 -

Abbreviated Characterization

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 11 1971

INT. SEC

Room [redacted] 3 AUG 17 1971

APPROVED AUG 5 1971
Date

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and the organizations.

All the officers of the NECLC are on the SI of the NYO with the exception of the Staff Counsel, EDWARD RYAN, Jr. RYAN was the subject of a [redacted] case. [redacted]. RYAN was also a complainant in 87-4343 in December, 1952, in New York City regarding three checks. There is no active investigation of RYAN in the NYO. VICTOR RABINOWITZ mentioned in the report is on the SI of the NYO. There is no identifiable information concerning JOAN GOLDBERG mentioned in the report.

b3
b7D
b7E

Other confidential sources mentioned in the report are [redacted].

b7D

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source		Location of Information
NY T-1 [redacted]		100-107419-1B222(2) 100-68229-1200
NY T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]	
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]	
NY T-4 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]	

b7D

GSA FPMR (41 CFR)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660) DATE: AUG. 5 1971

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS-C
(OO:NY)

[redacted] on 7/2/71, furnished a letter from the NECLC dated, 3/30/71, requesting the readers' moral and financial support. The letter also listed officers of the NECLC and members of its Executive Committee. These are set out below: b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-22-82 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

1-7080

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Baltimore (100-3069) (LOUIS REDDING) (RM)
2-Newark (RM)
(1-100-30578) (MORTON STAVIS)
(1-100-) (BERNARD BRIGHTMAN)
1-New Haven (100-) (Rabbi GOLDBERG) (RM)
1-New York (100-153209) (PETER WEISS)
1-New York (100-119398) (I. PHILIP SIPSER)
1-New York (100-25780) (CORLISS LAMONT)
1-New York (100-140577) (ELEANOR BRUSSEL)
1-New York (100-140577) (JOHN PICKERING)
1-New York (100-104698) (JOHN SCUDDER)
1-New York (100-68223) (LEONARD BOUDIN)
1-New York (100-81860) (CLARK FOREMAN)
1-New York (100-108148) (EDITH TIGER)
1-New York (100-54089) (SID GLUCK)
1-New York (100-103390) (JAMES ARONSON)
1-New York (100-151108) (Dr. ALAN BLEICH)
1-New York (100-101899) (ERNEST CHANES)
1-New York (100-168986) (Prof. DOUGLAS DOWD)
1-New York (100-75386) (LEWIS GRAHAM)
1-New York (100-94988) (Prof. DAVID HABER)
1-New York [redacted] (SANFORD M. KATZ) b3 b7E
1-New York (100-157581) (SANDRA LEVINSON)
1-New York (100-73890) (NATHAN SCHWERNER)
1-New York (100-90747) (JOHN SIMON)
1-New York (100-55193) (HERMAN LIVERIGHT)
1-New York (100-140599) (WILLIAM MEYERS)
1-New York (100-90750) (RUSS NIXON)
1-New York (100-123034) (LEON QUAT)
1-New York (100-151787) (HARRY I. RAND)
1-New York

NO DISSEMINATION
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

EX 101

REC-14 100-384660-837

10 AUG 9 1971

AUG 17 1971

INT. SEC.

NY 100-107419 Officers of Sub Organization

Chairman:	CORLISS LAMONT
Vice Chairman:	Mrs. ELEANOR BRUSSEL
Vice Chairman:	JOHN M. PICKERING
Secretary:	SIDNEY GLUCK
Treasurer:	JOHN H. SCUDDER
General Counsel:	LEONARD B. BOUDIN
Director Emeritus:	CLARK FOREMAN
Acting Director:	EDITH TIGER

N.Y.

Executive Committee

JAMES ARONSON, NY
Dr. ALAN R. BLEICH, NY
BERNARD BRIGHTMAN, NJ
ERNEST R. CHANES, NY
JOHN M. DOLAN, NY
Prof. DOUGLAS DOWD, NY
Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBERG, Conn.
LEWIS GRAHAM, NY
Prof. DAVID HABER, NY
SANFORD M. KATZ, NY
SANDRA LEVINSON, NY
LOUIS L. REDDING, Del.
NATHAN SCHWERNER, NY
JOHN SIMON, NY
HERMAN LEIBERIGHT, NY
WILLIAM MEYERS, NY
Prof. MARY MOTHERSILL, NY
RUSS NIXON, NY
LEON QUAT, NY
HARRY I. RAND, NY
I. PHILIP SIPSER, NY
MORTON STAVIS, NJ
PETER WEISS, NY

N.Y.

Original information is contained in 100-107419-1B222 (6-10).

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660) DATE: OCT 12 1971

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS-C

b3
b7E

The September, 1971 issue of "Rights", a publication of the captioned organization contained a letter on page 2, from STEVE NELSON waiting for the VALB.

Page 11 of "Rights" contains an announcement that the NECLC has opened a legal office in Washington, D.C. with DAVID REIN as its representative at 430 National Press Building, 14th and F Street, NW. Phone number NA 8-4047.

Pages 12 and 13 contained an article by MORRIS FORKOSCH, listed as a professor of law at Brooklyn Law School.

Page 15 contained a review by EARL DICKERSON of the book "His Day Is Marching On" by SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS. DICKERSON is described as a member of the NECLC national council and a former president of the National Lawyers Guild.

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 12/16/92

b6
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/14/80

1-Albuquerque (RM)
(1-100-)(ELIZABETH MARTINEZ)
1-Newark (RM)
(1-100)(IRVING HALPERIN)
2-New Haven (RM)
(1-100-)(SAMUEL GRUBER)
(1-100-)(SIDNEY MILNE)
1-St. Louis (RM)
(1-100-)(LOUIS GILDEN)
2-Washington Field (RM)
(1-100-)(DAVID REIN)
(1-100-)(NECLC)
1-New York (100-47211)(STEVE NELSON)
1-New York (100-2545) (VALB)
1-New York (100-159140)(ROBERT BOEHM)
1-New York (100-26031)(MOE FONER)
1-New York (100-93357)(GERTRUDE EZORSKY)
1-New York (100-144571) (ALICIA KAPLOW)
1-New York (100-70015)(IRVING LERNER)
1-New York

EX-112
REC 17 100-384660-838
11 OCT 14 1971

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES NOTIFIED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 10/14/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1-Bureau (RM)
TJD:lpc
(11)

5 NOV 1 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5010-108

Page 16 listed the following new NECLC National Council members:

ROBERT L. BOEHM, NY, chairman of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam.

MOE FONER, NY, educational director, Local 1199 Drug and Hospital Workers of America.

GERTRUDE EZORSKY, NY, professor fo philosophy at City University of New York.

LOUIS GILDEN, Missouri, attorney and professor of law at George Washington University in St. Louis.

SAMUEL GRUBER, Conn., civil liberties attorney at Bridgeport.

IRVING HALPERIN, NJ, businessman and peace activist.

Rev. GEORGE C. HILL, NY, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church.

ALICIA KAPLOW, NY, executive secretary, NLG.

IRVING LERNER, NY, civil liberties activist, Harrison, NY.

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND MARTINEZ, N.Mexico, writer and editor of "El Grito".

SIDNEY MILWE, Conn., businessman long engaged in civil liberties and civil rights affairs.

ALEX J. ROSENBERG, NY, businessman and leader of the New Democratic Coalition.

Rev. WILLIAM VAN METER, NY, member of the staff of the National Council of Churches.

The copy of "Rights" was furnished by [redacted] b7D on 10/5/71 and is maintained in 100-107419-1B223 National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) formerly known as Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and

"although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the NECLC to "develop a vital civil rights liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2023 BY: [redacted]

FD-265 (Rev. 12-15-67)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Posted

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NOV 12 1971	5/20/71 - 11/5/71

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka	THOMAS J. DEVINE	amw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C
ISA - 1950

REFERENCES:

New York report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, 5/13/71.
New York letter to Philadelphia, 7/30/71.

- P* -jbe

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from NY T-1 - NY T-3 and NY T-5. Should their identity be revealed it would impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE _____

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: (1-100) 2-destroyed

100-384660-839 REC-17

6-Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1-Second OSI, District USAF, NYC (RM)
1-NISO, NYC (RM)
4-108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-) (RM)
2-New York (100-107419)

NOV 17 1971

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	CAO-ISD	IRS		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/23/71			
How Fwd.	O-HAND	O-HAND		
By	O'Connor	Jee		

Notations

INTD SEC.

☆ GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W.V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. D.J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. J.J. Casper
1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
1 - Mr. R.L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. H.E. Morris

11/12/71

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
formerly known as
EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The April, 1971, issue of "Rights," a publication of the NECLC, lists the business address of the NECLC as 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

HEM:bkk
(133)

100-7254

1 - 100-384660

NOT RECORDED
44 NOV 22 1971

5 NOV 29 1971

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	5/3/72	11/16/71 - 4/28/72

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka	THOMAS J. DEVINE	slb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C
ISA-1950

REFERENCE:

New York report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, 11/12/71.

P*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from NY T-1, NY T-2 and NY T-3. Should their identities be revealed, it would impair the investigation of the CP-USA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the National defense interests of the country.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 9/9/77

b6
b7C

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☒ NONE	ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

6 - Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1 - New York (100-107419)

(1-743D) (1 det.)

100-[illegible] - 840 REC-9

EX-116

MAY 8 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	2-IBD	TRS		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	5/8/72			
How Fwd.	C-6 Mail			
By	RM Lee			

Notations

INT. SEC.

GPO : 1971—448-529

COVER PAGE

NY 100-107419

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

All the officers of the NECLC are on the SI of the NYO with the exception of the two Vice-Chairmen. PICKERING is an SF subject. The NYO has one reference to MOTHERSILL as being a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

The agent who observed TIGER and JOHNSON and WINSTON introduced was SA [redacted]. b6 b7C

Other confidential sources mentioned are: b7D

[redacted]

NY letter to PH notified that office of the location of the NECLC office in Philadelphia. Two copies have been designated for the information of PH.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-18223 (5) (6) (7) b7D Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-2 [redacted]	100-107419-1B 222 (8) (9) (10)
NY T-4 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

NY 100-107419

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

changed its name in 1968 to the NECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

I. LOCATION

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, according to the September, 1971 issue of "Rights", a NECLC publication.

NY T-1
October 5, 1971

The June, 1971 issue of "Rights", page 13, carried a notification that a legal office specializing in civil liberties cases was opened June 1, 1971 in Philadelphia to service the Pennsylvania region. The notice said the Philadelphia office would work in cooperation with the general counsel of the NECLC. The office is located at 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

NY T-2
July 2, 1971

II. OFFICERS

An NECLC announcement concerning its annual dinner in December 1971 was received. This announcement listed the following officers:

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY GLUCK
Treasurer	JOHN H. SCUDDER
Vice-Chairman	MARY MOTHERSILL
Vice-Chairman	JOHN M. PICKERING

NY T-1
November 5, 1971

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

N.Y.

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, page 9, contained parts of a letter written by LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

NY T-3
June 21, 1950

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by

the New York Committee To Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, JAMES TORMEY was introduced as the Chairman of the Defense Committee, CPUSA and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CPUSA. The Defense Committee of the CPUSA, formed the New York Committee To Free Angela Davis in October 1970, to obtain publicity for the CPUSA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CPUSA member who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder.

EDITH TIGER was a member of Lodge 615J of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of late 1953.

NY T-4
June 22, 1954

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SIDNEY GLUCK was present at the first session of the National Convention of the CPUSA held on June 22, 1966.

NY T-5
June 30, 1966

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

NY T-6
December 11, 1956

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

An NECLC letter dated September 7, 1971, was received. The letter in part read as follows: "For twenty years the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has sought to educate the public about their rights under the First Amendment. The publication of the Pentagon Papers, over the protest of the government, has brought this educational campaign into dramatic focus. It has also vindicated beyond question the NECLC's continuing principles."

NY T-1
October 5, 1971

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, page 9, carried an article captioned "Lamont hits redbaiting of anti-war movement". In the letter LAMONT in part wrote,"It is also untrue that, as you state, the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is controlled by the Communist Party or Communists. This Committee, of which I am chairman, is strictly non-partisan and defends the civil liberties of all Americans, from left to right, no matter what may be their political or economic viewpoint".

IV. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

An NECLC letter dated August, 1971 was received. The letter, from EDITH TIGER, stated TIGER had been looking over a list of NECLC associates and requested $15.00 from each associate to continue the work of the NECLC.

NY T-2
October 20, 1971

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-7
May 6, 1971
June 7, 1971
July 7, 1971
August 9, 1971

The above information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

[redacted]

V. PUBLICATION AND LETTERS

The September, 1971 issue of "Rights" reflects it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that its editor is JAMES ARONSON.

NY T-1
October 5, 1971

JAMES ARONSON is the founder
and leader of the "National Guardian".

NY T-1
February 25, 1967

The "Guardian", formerly known as the "National Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

The June, 1971 issue of "Rights", page 5, carried an article captioned "What to do if the FBI comes calling". The article states a citizen is under no legal obligation to talk to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) unless he has been served with a subpoena. It states the FBI does not have the power of subpoena and of compulsory examination. The article continued, "Finally, the use of investigative power by governmental agencies to intimidate or threaten is expressly forbidden by law. We suggest that you report any attempt at intimidation to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee."

NY T-2
July 2, 1971

The September, 1971 issue of "Rights", page 8, contained the following announcement: "Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the man who turned the Pentagon Papers over to the New York Times, the Washington Post and the Boston Globe, will receive the Tom Paine Award at the NECLC's annual dinner in New York on December 10, 1971 - Bill of Rights Day. The dinner will be at the Hotel Americana. Dr. Ellsberg, who at this writing faces trial on charges of illegal possession of classified government documents, is being represented by Leonard Boudin, general counsel of the NECLC and Professor Charles Nissen of the Harvard Law School. He is being honored for helping to make public a set of documents which detail governmental deceit and misinformation concerning United States intervention in Vietnam and all Southeast Asia".

NY T-1
October 5, 1971

The September, 1971 issue of "Rights" contained an editorial captioned "There are murderers among us". The editorial states the September issue focuses on two actions which the NECLS is involved in the area of civil liberties. The first is an amicus curial brief presented at a Supreme Court hearing on the injunction sought by the government against "The New York Times" and the "Washington Post" in the "Pentagon Paper case". The other, according to the article, "is the dramatic simultaneous actions under the aegis of the NECLC to halt the financing of the war in Indochina."

NY T-1
October 5, 1971

An NECLC letter dated June, 1971 from EDITH TIGER, Director, was received. The letter notified the reader of a series of lawsuits in federal court regarding the war in Vietnam. The letter also stated it was appropriate, at this time, to exert maximum pressure on the judicial arm of the government to correct the usurpation of power by the executive. The letter enclosed a copy of a complaint and a retainer form and stated it hoped to receive $25.00 from each individual who would be a plaintiff, or from friends who wish to aid in this project.

NY T-2
July 2, 1971

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The "Guardian" issue of September 8, 1971, carried an article captioned "12 Suits Filed Against Indochina War". The article stated the NECLC announced August 24, 1971, that it had filed suits in 12 major

cities seeking an injunction against further appropriations for the Indochina war and charging President NIXON and Secretary of Defense MELVIN LAIRD with violating the United States Constitution, international law treaties and United States Army regulations. According to the article the suits charge that Congress has never declared war as constitutionally required and that the conduct of the war through saturation bombing of the civilian population, torture and biological and chemical warfare has violated international rules of war, treaties and United States Army regulations.

Other confidential sources familiar with Communist activity in the New York City area were contacted during October, 1971 and they had no information concerning the NECLC.

FD-204-(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Copy to: 1-Second OSI, District, USAF, NYC (RM)
1-NISO, NYC (RM)
4-108th MI Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVINE Office: New York, New York
Date: NOV 12 1971

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th St., NYC. NECLC Chairman is CORLISS LAMONT and EDITH TIGER is Director. JAMES ARONSON is Editor of "Rights", a NECLC publication. NECLC annual dinner is scheduled for 12/10/71 at which time Dr. ELLSBERG is scheduled to receive Tom Paine Award.

- P* -

DETAILS:

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILE OFFICES ... Declassification ... 12/9/22

Declassified 2040 9/30/77

[redacted]

b6
b7C

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 406-840

NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL INFORMANT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-6 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-7 [redacted]	100-25780-2843, 2847, 2850, 2851

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Part

NR002 NY CODE

3:05 PM URGENT 9-17-72 MMD

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

(ATTN: DID)

FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 3P

Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Felt
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Tavel
Miss Holmes

EM/wj

b3
b7E

MC LEK- SIO.

RE NEW YORK TEL CALL, NINE SEVENTEEN INSTANT,

ON NINE SEVENTEEN INSTANT, MR. JAMES MULLINS, ABC NEWS, SEVEN WEST SIXTY SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK PROVIDED THE NEW YORK OFFICE WITH A COPY OF A NEWS RELEASE DATED NINE NINETEEN NEXT PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, TWENTY FIVE EAST TWENTY SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. THE CAPTION OF THE NEWS RELEASE IS "DEFENSE TEAM SUES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR ILLEGAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE" AND ANNOUNCES A SUIT BY DANIEL ELLSBERG, ANTHONY RUSSO, AND THEIR ATTORNEYS AND CONSULTANTS IN THE PENTAGON PAPERS CASE. THE TEST SUIT IS BEING BROUGHT BY THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE. THE

END PAGE ONE

15 SEP 21 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

cc to AG *
AAG, ISD - 9/18/72

Additional disc - see page 3

NOT RECORDED
202 SEP 22 1972

9 SEP 28 1972

PLAINTIFFS ALLEGE THAT "WIRE AND ORAL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE PLAINTIFFS OTHER THAN RUSSO AND ELLSBERG HAVE BEEN OVERHEARD BY MEANS OF UNWARRANTED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND INTERCEPTION BY THE DEFENDANTS..., AND THAT SUCH OVERHEARD CONVERSATIONS INCLUDED MATTERS RELEVANT TO THE DEFENSE OF ELLSBERG AND RUSSO".

COMPLETE LIST OF PLAINTIFFS FOLLOWS;

DANIEL ELLSBERG, ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR., STANLEY K. SHEINBAUM, LEONARD B. BOUDIN, CHARLES R. NESSON, CHARLES E. GOODELL, ARTHUR I. BERMAN, RICHARD FALK, MORTON HALPERIN, LEONARD I. WEINGLASS, H. PETER YOUNG, DOLORES DONOVAN, JEFFREY B. KUPERS, BARRETT S. LITT, MICHAEL P. BALABAN, BARRY PORTMAN, THOMAS HAYDEN, ROBERT SCHEER AND ADAM BENNION.

STANLEY K. SHEINBAUM ABOVE IS LISTED AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PENTAGON PAPERS FUND, INCORPORATED.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE LISTED IN THE NEWS RELEASE AS: JOHN N. MITCHELL, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL: RICHARD KLEINDEIST, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES: PATRICK GRAY, THE THIRD ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI: JOHN E. INGERSOLL, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS: VERNON D. ACREE, COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS; JAMES J. ROWLEY, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE: CHARLES WALTERS, COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE: WILLIAM ROGERS, SECRETARY OF STATE: MELVIN LAIRD, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; RICHARD HELMS, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, PARTIES AS YET UNKNOWN.

THE NEWS RELEASE INDICATES THAT THE COMPLAINT IS TO BE FILED AT THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BY DAVID REIN, WASHINGTON COUNSEL FOR THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE.

END 9/18/72 Telephoned to/by DeLaney

LRS FBIHQS CLR

[redacted]

b3
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-384660
NY 100-107419

New York, New York
MAY 31 1972

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties
Committee
Characterization of Subversive Organization
Internal Security - c

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The March, 1972, issue of "Rights", a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

Abbreviated Characterization

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

100-384660-

APPROVED
Date AUG 25 1972

NOT RECORDED
3 JUN 5 1972

INT. SEC.

61 AUG 29 1972

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 3, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to the report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, dated and captioned as above at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

During this affair, LAMONT also pledged $10,000.00 to the NECLC.

~~Confidential~~

NY T-1
December 28, 1971

[redacted]

Attorney General MITCHELL in 1969 to the effect that ERNEST MANDEL, a "Belgian Marxist," could not enter America and speak to American audiences. The article stated the suit was brought to test the constitutionality of sections of the McCarran-Walter Act (The Immigration and Nationality Act).

The March, 1972, issue of "Rights" carried an article reflecting the NECLC, in conjunction with Fortune Society, filed a suit in Federal District Court, New York, charging deprivation of the "rights, priveleges, and immunities" of prisoners by officials of the State of New York.

The article stated Fortune Society is a non-profit organization which seeks to create a greater public awareness of the prison system in America.

Another article in this March issue of "Rights" reflects a brief was filed for the NECLC in the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., February 1, 1972, to force the Navy to reverse its court martial conviction of Marine MARK AVRECH. At issue, according to the article, was the right of servicemen to express his statements, during off-duty hours, of opposition to the war.

NY T-1
April 4, 1972

VI. ACTIVITIES

The NECLC annual Bill of Rights Dinner was held December 10, 1971, in the Hotel Americana, New York City. CORLISS LAMONT announced that 1,500 persons were present. LAMONT presented the Tom Paine Award to Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG, who turned over the Pentagon Papers to the "New York Times" and who is facing charges of illegal possession of classified Government documents.

article stated these actions were part of NECLC's continuing campaign to make the nation more aware of the Bill of Rights.

NY T-1
April 4, 1972

V. PUBLICATION

The March, 1972, issue of "Rights" reflects JAMES ARONSON is the Editor of that NECLC publication.

NY T-1
April 4, 1972

JAMES ARONSON is the founder and leader of the National Guardian.

NY T-1
February 25, 1967

The "Guardian", formerly known as the "National Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America .

The March, 1972, issue of "Rights" carried an article stating the NECLC brought action on behalf of eight American scholars seeking to overturn a ruling by former

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-5
January 6, 1972;
December 8, 1971 and
November 5, 1971

The above [redacted] information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted].

IV. AIMS AND PURPOSES

"Rights," March, 1972, issue carried an article and photograph of CORLISS LAMONT receiving a mayoral proclamation from the Commissioner of the City Commission on Human Rights. According to the article, Mayor JOHN V. LINDSAY proclaimed December 15, 1971, as Bill of Rights Day, an action taken at the urging of the NECLC.

According to the article, in his proclamation the Mayor said: "Let us take the occasion of this anniversary to renew our vigilance against those who would restrict these freedoms or refuse to fight for their application." The

The Defense Committee of the CP-USA, formed the New York Committee to Free ANGELA DAVIS in October, 1970, to obtain publicity to the CP-USA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CP-USA member who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CP-USA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

NY T-3
February 8, 1972

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CP-USA for many years and was a member of the CP-USA in 1948.

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

b7D

testified that LAMONT was a member of the CP-USA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it."

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945

[redacted] b7D

June 21, 1950

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free ANGELA DAVIS. Also at this rally, JAMES TORMEY was introduced as the Chairman of the Defense Committee, CP-USA and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CP-USA.

II. OFFICERS

"Rights" March, 1972, issue reflects the following are officers of the NECLC:

Chairman	-	CORLISS LAMONT
General Counsel	-	LEONARD BOUDIN
Director	-	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	-	SIDNEY GLUCK
Treasurer	-	JOHN H. SCUDDER
Vice-Chairman	-	MARY MOTHERSILL
Vice-Chairman	-	JOHN M. PICKERING

NY T-1
April 4, 1972

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CP-USA) had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP-USA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP-USA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

> The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the NECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all fifty states as rapidly as possible."

I. LOCATION

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
April 4, 1972

The June, 1971, issue of "Rights," a NECLC publication, Page 13, carried a notification that a legal office specializing in civil liberties cases was opened June 1, 1971, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to service that region. The notice said that office would work in cooperation with the general counsel of the NECLC. The office is located at 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

NY T-2
July 2, 1971

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVI[redacted] Office: NEW YORK
Date: 5/3/72

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis: NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York City. NECLC Chairman is CORLISS LAMONT and EDITH TIGER is Director. Information received LAMONT pledged $10,000.00 to NECLC during NECLC Bill of Rights Dinner during December, 1971. NECLC presented TOM PAINE Award to Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG, December, 1971.

- P*-

DETAILS:

[redacted]

Declassified 8/30/77

b6
b7C

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NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Location
NY T-4 is [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b7D

NY 100-107419

Identity of Source	Location
NY T-2 is [redacted]	100-107419-1B222(8)
NY T-3 is [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-4 is (See Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page)	
NY T-5 is (See Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page)	

b7D

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

All of the officers of the NECLC are on the ADEX of the New York Office with the exception of the two Vice-Chairmen. PICKERING is a SF subject. The New York Office has a reference to MOTHERSILL as being a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

The Agent who observed TIGER, JOHNSON and WINSTON introduced was [redacted]. b6 b7C

Other confidential sources mentioned in the report are as follows:

[redacted] b7D

Previously, copies of reports were furnished to Second OSI-District USAF, NISO, and the 108th MI Group, New York City. No copies of this report are being furnished to these agencies since it contains no pertinent information for those agencies.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location	
NY T-1 is [redacted]	100-107419-1B225(4) Used to characterize [redacted]	b3 b7D b7E

FD-263 (Rev. 1-7-72)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	OCT. 31 1972	6/1/72-10/25/72

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
THOMAS J. DEVINE	mad

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED IN ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 9/9/72 [redacted] b6 b7C

REFERENCE

New York report of SA THOMAS J. DEVINE, 5/3/72.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

Only LEONARD BAUDIN, General Counsel of the NECLC, is on the ADEX.

The Agent who observed TIGER, JOHNSON, and WINSTON was [redacted] b6 b7C

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE					ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(6)-Bureau (100-384660)(RM)
1-New York(100-107419)

[redacted] b6 b7C

5/30/72

(do.)

100-384660-841 REC-53

11 NOV 2 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	D-O ROOM-ISD IRS, CI 742 986			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11-8-72			
How Fwd.	R/S			
By	PCM: jaw			

Notations

DOC. CONTAINS NO WIRETAP INFO. INTL. SEC.

53 NOV 9 1972

-1-

COVER PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

Other confidential sources mentioned in the report are:

[redacted] b7D

Previous reports contained the additional characterization of [redacted]. This is dropped since it is no longer pertinent.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source		Location	
NY T-1 [redacted]	Used th characterize [redacted]	100-107419-1B	225(8) 225(11) 226(2) 226(5) b7D
NY T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]		

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report the activities of the NECLC.

NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source ✓ Location

NY T-3 is [redacted] b7D

[redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]

NY T-4 is [redacted]

[redacted] 100-25780-2878
2881

NY T-5 is [redacted] ✓

[redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]

NY T-6 is [redacted] Used to characterize

[redacted] [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS J. DEVINE
Office: New York, New York

Date: OCT. 31 1972

Field Office File #: 100-107419
Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis:

NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York City. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman, and EDITH TIGER is Director. May-June, 1972 issue of "Rights", a NECLC publication, states its task is to "mobilize the energy of the young in age and the young in heart behind the struggle for civil liberties, and to increase our activities in response to the gowing need".

-P*-

DETAILS

All information in this report is unclassified except where there is the notation of ~~(Confidential)~~ following the end of a paragraph.

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be referred to as the NECLC.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency, nor duplicated within your agency.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 406-840

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the NECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization to all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

I. LOCATION

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, and has a sub office at 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NY T-1
April 3, 1972

II. OFFICERS

A letter of the NECLC dated April, 1972, listed the following officers:

Chairman:	CORLISS LAMONT
General Counsel:	LEONARD B. BOUDIN
Director:	EDITH TIGER
Secretary:	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer:	JOHN M. SCUDDER
Vice-Chairman:	MARY MOTHERSILL
Vice-Chairman:	JOHN M. PICKERING

NY T-1
April 3, 1972

National Office Copy Not for Distribution

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

The "Daily World", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained part of a letter written by LAMONT to a member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is not disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945, according to LOUIS BUDENZ, on June 21, 1950.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent(SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also introduced at this rally was JAMES TORMEY as the Chairman of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON as the National Chairman, CPUSA.

The Defense Committee of the CPUSA formed the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis in October, 1970, to obtain publicity for the CPUSA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CPUSA member who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970, after a warrant had been issued charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972 was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list. ~~(Confidential)~~

NY T-2
February 8, 1972

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

NY T-3
December 11, 1956

III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[redacted] b7D

NY T-4
September 7, 1972
July 11, 1972

IV. AIMS AND PURPOSES

"Rights", the May-June, 1972 edition carried an article captioned "Early Warning: The Nixon Court", by VICTOR RABINOWITZ. The article, in part, reads as follows: "Of course, many persons have been associated with NECLC long enough to remember the days of the Vinson Court-the outrageous decisions of a generation ago in cases concerning unions, the Communist Party (Smith Act trials) and the Rosenbergs. The unchecked activities of House and Senate Investigating committees made only too clear the need for increased activity on behalf of civil liberties organizations. NECLC was organized in response to those needs and will carry on its work in the face of equally greats needs today.

"Increased government opposition implemented now through grand jury investigations and conspiracy cases such as Spock, Berrigan and Ellsberg, is counter-balanced, perhaps to a greater extent than it was in the 1950's, by a youthful population which is not so gullible and not so easily taken in by the administration's effort to stiffle the peace movement. The continued prosecution of the war, the sharp economic distress of so many of our people, the rapid increase in the use of narcotics, the increase in virulent racism, all provide issues which are of immediate concern to most of the American people and there is not nearly so much fear and apathy today as there was when NECLC was organized. Our task will be to mobilize the energy of the young in age and the young in heart behind the struggle for civil liberties, and to increase our activities in the response to the growing need".

NY T-1
June 19, 1972

V. PUBLICATION AND LITERATURE

The May-June, 1972 issue of "Rights" a bi-monthly publication of the NECLC, was received. It listed JAMES ARONSON as Editor; CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman; MARY MOTHERSILL, Vice-Chairman; JOHN M. PICKERING, Vice-Chairman; LEONARD BOUDIN, General Counsel; EDITH TIGER, Director; SIDNEY J. GLUCK, Secretary; and JOHN H. SCUDDER, Treasurer.

NY T-1
June 19, 1972

JAMES ARONSON was the founder and one of the leaders of the "National Guardian".

NY T-1
February 25, 1967

The "Guardian", formerly known as the "National Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.

A letter of the NECLC dated April, 1972 was received. This letter stated that "the more Associates who renew at $15.00 a year, the more revenue we can allot to our educational and legal work".

On the reverse side of this letter was a reprint of a letter from a HENRY S. KAHN, M.D., [redacted] dated April 2, 1972, addressed to EDITH TIGER of the NECLC. b6 b7C

This letter, in part read as follows: "My enthusiasm and excitement came when the NECLC offered to support my case early in 1969. Denied a commission to work in my chosen field, I was scared by the nightmare of secret government procedures and security checks. You, Leonard and Allen gave me encouragement to fight back and vigorously pursued my case. I came to feel an irreplaceable sense of community with each conference we held, every argument we prepared. And now we have won.

"You're right. We must learn to feel joy in our victories as well. I've been vindicated and we made a few legal strides in the areas of First Amendment rights, security practices in government hiring, and the government's claim to privileged information. But the struggle isn't over. The people who brought us the War in Vietnam, the Attica Massacre, and the Burger-Rehnquist Court won't stop here. They'll need increasing numbers of docile victims or scapegoats, and our civil liberties will be all the more in danger".

KAHN referred to his victory in receiving an officer's commission from the Public Health Commission and the need for the NECLC to defend civil liberties in America.

NY T-1
April 3, 1972

[redacted] b7D

NY T-5
July 7, 1964

The founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was held in San Francisco, California on June 19-21, 1964. HENRY KAHN, a Harvard student, was chairman of the convention workshop on "Civil Rights in the North". [redacted]

NY T-6
July 20, 1964

The DCA was a Communist Party, USA, front organization for youth, which functioned for several years before becoming defunct in 1970.

VI. ACTIVITIES

An announcement concerning a panel discussion at Town Hall, New York City, on May 17, 1972, under the auspices of the NECLC was received. The announcement was captioned "The Great Challenges To The Media: How Can They Be Met?" The announcement listed CORLISS LAMONT as Chairman, and JAMES ARONSON as the Moderator. Participants listed included HARRIET VAN HORNE, Columnist of the "New York Post", ALLAN CLAYTON POWELL III of WRVR-TV, and ERNEST DUNBAR, former Senior Editor of "Look" magazine.

NY T-1
April 25, 1972

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

Other confidential informants, who are familiar with communist activity in the New York City area, were contacted during October, 1972, and they could furnish no information concerning the NECLC.

[redacted]

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

OCT. 31 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security-C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent (SA) Thomas J. Devine, dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/12/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL
LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM regarding the annual Bill of Rights dinner of the captioned organization held in NYC on 12/8/72.

The source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]. b7D

The LHM is not classified "~~Confidential~~" since it is thought this information would not reveal the source's identity.

141-7429-88

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (INV) (44) b3 b7D
1 - New York (100-169927) (SR. ELIZABETH MC ALISTER) (42) b7E
1 - New York

HEN:fbf
(6)

9-ORoom-ISO, IRS
12-15-72 REC-48
KLS
PCM:fbf

DEC 14 1972

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
December 12, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-384660
NYfile 100-107419

National Emergency Civil
Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C

All information contained in this memorandum is unclassified.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 11, 1972, that on the evening of December 8, 1972, the annual National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) Bill of Rights dinner was held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City with approximately 1,000 persons in attendance.

According to the source, Codiss Lamont, the Chairman of the NECLC, was the Chairman of the dinner and that during the dinner, he presented the NECLC Tom Paine Award to Tom Wicker, who is associated with the "New York Times".

The source stated that Tom Wicker, in his acceptance speech, stated that there is a contest between the rights of individuals and the security rights of the government. He also said that the Tom Paine Award might well have been given to others such as the teachers who were fired from their jobs during the McCarthy Era as well as Philip and Daniel Berrigan.

The source stated that Sister Elizabeth McAlister was a guest speaker at the dinner and that she, in her remarks, denounced the encroachments that have taken place on the rights of individuals.

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The source continued that those individuals attending the dinner were provided with envelopes containing blank checks to facilitate their making contributions to the Tom Paine Fund of the NECLC for the purpose of aiding those persons who might become involved in legal difficulties.

On September 28, 1963, Louis Budenz, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Sub-committee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. Budenz testified that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because Lamont always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. Budenz testified that Lamont was a member of the CPUSA when he, Budenz, was a member.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page nine, contained parts of a letter written by Lamont to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the CP, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

Leonard Boudin was known as a Communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, in its December 12, 1972 issue lists Tom Wicker in its masthead as an associate editor of that newspaper.

Reverend Philip Berrigan is presently incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Danbury, Connecticut as a result of a conviction for destruction of government property (Selective Service records).

Reverend Daniel Berrigan, brother of Philip Berrigan, is presently on parole having been previously paroled from the FCI, Danbury, Connecticut for the same violation as his brother Philip Berrigan.

Sister Elizabeth McAlister is a nun in the order of Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary and has recently been convicted of smuggling letters into an FCI to Philip Berrigan. This matter is presently under appeal.

-72)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 29 1973	11/6/72 - 5/14/73

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE aka

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY [redacted] b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Reclassification DATE 9/9/77

REFERENCE

Rep of SA [redacted], dated 10/31/72, at New York. b6 b7C

P* [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect NY T-3.

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

None of the NECLC officers are included in the ADEX of the NYO.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐YES ☐NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐YES ☐NO

APPROVED [redacted] CIAL AGENT HARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-15 b6 b7C

100-[redacted]-843 REC-4

ST 113

MAY 31 1973

COPIES MADE:

6 - Bureau (100-384600) (RM)
1 - New York (100-107419)

cc 9100B

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	2cc AAG; cc IRS
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	6/4/73 JUN 20 1973
How Fwd.	
By	[redacted]

Notations

NON SYMBOL SOURCE
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE ATTACHED

b6 b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

The following officers of the NECLC were formerly included in various categories of the ADEX but were deleted inasmuch as they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the ADEX as set forth in Bureau Memorandum 21-72, dated 9/12/72:

CORLISS LAMONT
EDITH TIGER
SIDNEY J. GLUCK
[redacted] b6 b7C
LEONARD BOUDIN
[redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of a San Francisco investigation.

MARY MOTHERSILL is identified as a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, NYC, in a reference. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

SA [redacted] observed EDITH TIGER introduced at the rally held on 2/2/71, under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis.

NY T-5 and NY T-6, who furnished [redacted] information appearing in this report, no longer have custody of the basic documents from which the information was obtained. b7D

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-5660 100-107419-1B227 (10) 100-107419-1B227 (8)
Used to characterize [redacted]	100-107419-1B227 (1) 100-107419-1B227 (9) 100-107419-1B227 (7)

NY 100-107419

INFORMANTS (cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-2 [redacted]	100-107419-1B227 (6) 100-107419-1B227 (4) 100-107419-1B227 (2) 100-107419-1B227 (5) 100-107419-1B227 (3) 100-107419-1B227 (6)
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted].
NY T-5 [redacted]	100-25780-2903 100-25780-2894 100-25780-2895 100-57639-723 100-25780-2899 100-57639-724 100-25780-2899 100-25780-2904 100-25780-2906
NY T-7 [redacted]	100-107419-1B226 (9)

b7D

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N.Y. Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject organization.

NY 100-107419

Non-Symbol Source Administrative Page

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-4 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted] b7D
NY T-6 [redacted]	100-3620-12569

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date: MAY 29 1973

Office: New York, New York

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-107419

Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

all is unclassified unless otherwise indicated

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, NY, NY. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is Director. The December, 1972 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", a NECLC publication, states the NECLC "was founded in 1951 for one objective: to reestablish the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights". At the NECLC Bill of Rights dinner held at the Americana Hotel in NYC, on 12/8/72, CORLISS LAMONT presented the NECLC Tom Paine Award to TOM WICKER, who is associated with the "New York Times" as an associate editor.

- P* -

DETAILS:



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

All information contained in this report is unclassified except where there is the notation of ~~(Confidential) (C)~~ following the end of a paragraph.

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) will hereinafter be referred to as the NECLC.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

I. LOCATION

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
April 23, 1973

II. OFFICERS

Sources made available copies of the April-May, 1973 issue of "Rights", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "Rights" lists the officers of the NECLC as follows:

NUMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer	[redacted]
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Vice-Chairman	[redacted]
Vice-Chairwoman	MARY MOTHERSILL

b6
b7C

NY

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it."

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, [redacted] of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CPUSA.

b6
b7C

The Defense Committee of the CPUSA formed the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis in October, 1970, to obtain publicity to the CPUSA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CPUSA member who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

NY T-3
February 8, 1972

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

[redacted] b7D

June 21, 1950

III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[redacted] b7D

NY T-5
February 7, 1973

[redacted] b7D

NY T-5
November 28, 1972

[redacted]

NY T-5
December 5, 1972

[redacted]

NY T-5
December 5, 1972

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NY T-5
December 13, 1972

[redacted]

June 20, 1950

[redacted] b7D

NY T-6
January 4, 1973

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] b7D

NY T-5
January 5, 1973

[redacted]

NY T-5
January 18, 1973

[redacted]

NY T-5
January 5, 1973

[redacted]

NY T-5
February 7, 1973

[redacted]

NY T-5
March 8, 1973

[redacted]

NY T-5
April 12, 1973

IV. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Sources made available copies of the December, 1972 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue on the back cover stated in part as follows regarding the aims and objectives of the NECLC:

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was founded in 1951 for one objective: To reestablish the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For twenty-one years, the NECLC has pursued this single-minded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion, and the right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and - in the last years particularly - to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war."

NY T-2
April 6, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

V. PUBLICATIONS

A. "Rights"

Sources made available copies of the April-May, 1973 issue of "Rights", which reflects that it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that the Editor is [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

[redacted], who was the founder of the "National Guardian", was the leader of that publication as of February 25, 1967.

NY T-1
February 25, 1967

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America. It was formerly known as the "National Guardian".

Sources made available copies of the November, 1972 issue of "Rights", which on Page two contained an article by [redacted], Editor, entitled "A Report to Readers", which stated in part as follows: b6 b7C

"The contents of this issue of 'Rights', with eight more pages more than the usual 16, validates - sometimes with regrettable force - the existence and continuity of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. If the unresolved final chapters of some of the stories in this issue should militate against our tenuous civil liberties, the need for NECLC will be even more emphatic.

"There is much more in this issue, all of it woven inextricably into the fabric of American society and replete with implications not only for civil liberties, but for domestic and foreign policy - from the threat to the existence of dissenting publications by means of a gross postal increase, to the idiotic ban on Cuban films and film makers to enter the United States. God forbid that the sight of a young sugar cane cutter should undermine the bastions of our democracy.

"There have been, in this election season, increasing comparisons of the NIXON Adminstration with that of WARREN G. HARDING. Both have been marvelously productive hunting grounds for faceless men bagging their quarry in wheat, blood money from weapons of mass murder, or scratchy discs of recorded messages from the inner circles of the opposition. In the incontestable mediocrity of the NIXON Administration (which does not in the least diminish its skillful efforts toward maintenance of power), there is a quality of Eichmannism. These are people who serve the state according to their own values, and their values are epitomized by NIXON's own career.

"The difference between a HARDING and a NIXON, however, is that the one was a puppet while the other is a puppeteer. And nowhere is this puppetry demonstrated with greater manipulative zeal than in the area of civil liberties and civil rights.

"If there is a lesson in the contents of this issue of 'Rights', it is to be found in that distinction".

NY T-2
December 14, 1972
NY T-7
November 20, 1972

Sources made available copies of the April - May, 1973 issue of "Rights", which contained the following articles:

1. On Page two there appears an article entitled "Report to Readers; Media As News", which reports in part as follows:

"The hallmarks of the NIXON Administration are dishonesty and deception. Whether the issue at hand is the bugging of a political headquarters, the price of a chuck roast, or tales of torture related by returning prisoners of war from Vietnam, one can be sure of a rigged performance and a rigged response.

"The Cabinet is stuffed with Republican campaign contributors whose authority has been assumed (without protest) by unsmiling men with steel-trap minds in the White House for whom (God save us all!) RICHARD NIXON represents the ultimate in success and morality. Success means the ability to court the favor (for favors returned) of acquisitive men for the sake of personal acquisition. Morality means the ability to cover up deals with pious testament to the Puritan ethic and the loaded belly.

"For journalists and educators under fire, for ordinary Americans desperately struggling to put food on the table or pay for an unexpected illness; for blacks and Chicanos and Indians seeking the birthright that is their due, and for civil libertarians aghast at the erosion of the Bill of Rights - for all concerned Americans, indeed, a basic issue of 1973 is the matter of executive privilege. More closely, it is the usurpation of the privileges and prerogatives of the other sections of the American government which have traditionally gone to make up the system of checks and balances under which the democratic process works.

"This is not meant as rhetoric, or with a lack of awareness that the other branches of government have connived, or at least acquiesced, in this transfer of power. The corruption of the Congress and the Judiciary has been an on-going process through several administrations, and a shift in the

party label has signaled only a change in the position of dominance.

"Yet things are happening. Slowly but surely new uncorrupted legislators are being elected to the Congress. Citizens of all political persuasion are taking up the protest against the unconscionable greed that has forced the cost of living to skyrocket. For every field-grade prisoner of war willing to accept the stage-managed indecency of his return, there are thousands for former foot soldiers who know now precisely what the war was all about, and are learning why there are no jobs for them at home. While the government seeks through a distortion of the grand jury process to violate the constitutional rights of dissenters, ordinary juries are refusing to yield to synthetic hysteria.

"Hovering over these developments are the newspapers and radio-television networks of the nation - and that what this issue of 'Rights' is mostly all about. As Federal Communications Commissioner NICHOLAS JOHNSON points out, the media are sorely in need of education, and that is a job for the aware public.

"Basically, the lesson is that if the media are to survive the increasing attacks upon them by the Administration, they must enlist public support; and this support will not be forthcoming unless they can prove that they are acting in the public interest - as the First Amendment insists they must."

2. On Page eight, under the heading "Rockefeller's Drug Bill; Cruel, Immoral, Unconstitutional", there appears a statement issued by the NECLC Executive Committee in March, (1973) on New York Governor ROCKEFELLER's proposed legislation dealing with the traffic in drugs in New York State which states in part as follows:

"Governor ROCKEFELLER has proposed mandatory sentences of life imprisonment without possibility of probation or parole for all persons convicted of a sale of any quantity of many illicit drugs. The Governor has also proposed a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of probation or parole for all persons

"convicted of 'criminal conduct after ingestion of a dangerous drug.' Youths sixteen to nineteen years old so convicted would be mandatorily sentenced to life imprisonment but with the possibility of parole after serving not less than fifteen years. The proposals purport to eliminate 'plea bargaining' in all of these cases. In short, sentencing discretion is removed from the trial judge and mandatory sentences imposed by legislation instead.

"We oppose the proposed legislation on moral and practical grounds and as unconstitutional."

3. On Page ten, under the heading "Reporters' Privilege; The First Amendment Says It All", there appears the testimony of [redacted] Rights"; before the House Committee on the Judiciary (Subcommittee Number three) on legislation to provide privilege for newsmen on confidential sources of information, in Washington, D.C., on March 7, 1973. This testimony states in part as follows: b6 b7C

"...I testify here today as a proponent of an absolute federal shield law for journalists. My endorsement of such legislation stems from my absolute faith in the validity and wisdom of the First Amendment. My belief is that passage of an absolute law would be a clear statement from the Congress - in effect, a resolution by the Congress - endorsing the bedrock protections and privileges of the First Amendment for journalists in the public interest.

"If an absolute law must undergo a constitutional test - as it surely would - so be it. The Congress will then be on record as saying to the Executive branch and, unfortunately in light of its increasingly political composition, to the Judiciary: Leave the Bill of Rights alone; administer it and interpret it in accordance with the spirit in which it was first adopted; the Congress will countenance nothing less.

"Such action would be the beginning of a reaffirmation of the legislative prerogative in consonance with the constitutional directives in general, and with the principles of JEFFERSONIAN democracy as applied to the media in particular.

" It would serve an immediate two-fold purpose:

"1. To educate the general public which, because of the administration's rhetorical smokescreen, has an imperfect understanding of the basic free-press issues.

"2. To instill new courage in the managers of the communications industry whose default of the First Amendment through uncritical acquiescence to administration policy has been to a large extent responsible for the problems they face today. It might even provide them with enough courage to assume themselves the burdens and the penalties which their employee-reporters have assumed until now. I am persuaded that until such time as the managers of the media are willing to share the policy-making and editorial decisions with their staffs, they should accept full responsibility for the consequences of their published and broadcast contents."

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

B. "Bill of Rights Journal"

Sources made available a copy of a mimeographed NECLC letter, dated September, 1972, which was addressed to "Dear friend", and signed by "CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman, NECLC". This letter stated in part as follows:

"This letter is about the fourth annual edition of the 'Bill of Rights Journal', published by the NECLC to coincide with the NECLC's annual Bill of Rights Day Dinner, to be held this year on December 8 at the Americana Hotel in New York.

"To put it directly, the theme of the 'Journal' in this critical year is: 'Counter-attack for the Bill of Rights'. It needs little elaboration for those of you who will be receiving this letter because you are high on the list of those Americans who have demonstrated an abiding concern about the state of civil liberties in America.

"Yet that theme needs constant renewal, particularly in the fourth year of the NIXON Administration and at the close of the first full year of the NIXON Supreme Court. The Bill of Rights Journal will address itself directly to that theme and that concern.

"There will be commentary and analysis about the far-reaching decisions of the present Supreme Court on the freedom of the press; the rights of accused persons, and their erosion; the alteration of the historic role of the jury system; the right of Americans to hear what they want to read and hear; the reversal of enlightened decisions on the rights of minorities, and the whole array of practices and devices being implemented by a predatory government that steadily undermines the Bill of Rights.

"The 'Journal' will again be under the editorship of [redacted] b6 b7C who has in the last years contributed much to public understanding of the role of the media in national policy-making. In its four years of publication, the Journal has achieved an enviable reputation for expert and professionally presented commentary - as scores of letters and personal tributes have attested."

NY T-1
November 1, 1972

Sources made available copies of the December, 1972 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which reflects that [redacted] NECLC publication. b6 b7C

NY T-2
April 6, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

Sources made available copies of the December, 1972 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which on Page one, contained an article by [redacted] entitled "The Price of Liberty", which stated in part as follows:

"The theme of this issue of the 'Bill of Rights Journal' is 'Counterattack for the Bill of Rights'. The theme was set before the presidential election of November, 1972. Appropriately, and post-prophetically, this issue was published a month after the election. Nothing - on this 181st anniversary of the institution of the Bill of Rights - validates that theme more starkly than the election campaign and the result. And nothing demonstrates with greater clarity the need for a large part of the nation to study and to absorb the value and the meaning of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. In short, the nation needs to go back to school - but not to the kind of school that never helped it understand the basic meaning of the Bill of Rights in the first place.

"If ever there was a time to rally to the counterattack, it is now. As with every struggle, knowledge is a formidable weapon. That is the aim of this fifth issue of the 'Bill of Rights Journal'".

NY T-2
April 6, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

VI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. NECLC Test Cases

Sources made available copies of the November, 1972 issue of "Rights", which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

1. The NECLC has joined with twelve other civic, civil liberties, and prison reform groups in and amicus curiae brief before the Supreme Court on the right of non-convicted prisoners to vote, growing out of a Pennsylvania case in which several prisoners being held for trial and unable to afford bail, had been denied the right to register and vote in State and Federal elections.

2. A suit sponsored by the NECLC in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1971, seeking to enjoin the war in Southeast Asia as unconstitutional and violative of international law was dismissed in a two to one decision by a special three-Judge court in August, 1972. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

3. On August 7, 1972, the NECLC brought suit in Federal District Court in New York City on behalf of the Columbia University Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, to restrain the National Office of the Association from enforcing or implementing a restrictive by-law of the Association, excluding women from the Association.

NY T-2
December 14, 1972
NY T-7
November 20, 1972

Sources made available copies of the March, 1973 issue of "Rights", which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

1. The NECLC won a victory when on October 2, 1972, the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia circuit by a unanimous ruling, ordered Attorney General RICHARD KLEINDIENST to remove the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade from the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

2. The NECLC submitted a brief amicus curiae to the Supreme Court questioning whether the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution permits a jury of less than twelve persons in Federal civil suits. The brief was filed in the case of [redacted] who brought an action for libel in the United States District Court for the District of Montana, and under the revised Rules of Procedures for District Courts (effective September 1, 1971), which was set for trial before a jury of six persons. The brief "defends the 12 person jury and indicts the thinking behind

b6
b7C

reducing its size on the grounds that such reduction erodes the foundations of our democracy and threatens our freedom.

3. In response to a suit sponsored by the NECLC, the New York City Board of Education, at its September, 1972 meeting, voted to allow reinstatements applications for back pay, pensions, and other rights to more than thirty teachers unjustly dismissed by the New York City Board of Education during the "Coed War Witch - Hunt in the 1950's", in which hundreds of employees were called in and questioned concerning their "fitness" to teach in which emphasis was placed on possible affiliation with so-called subversive organizations rather than competence on the job.

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

Sources made available copies of the April-May, 1973 issue of "Rights", which contained several articles regarding some of the legal cases the NECLC is involved in. Some of these are as follows:

1. The NECLC won a victory when on March 20, 1973, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit overturned the conviction of Marine Corps enlistee [redacted], who was court-martialed for attempting to publish a statement questioning the American involvement in Vietnam, and for having denied "to promote disloyalty and disaffection among the troops", on the grounds that the provisions of the military law was constitutionally vague. b6 b7C

2. On March 6, 1973, the NECLC initiated a case in the United States District Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on behalf of three Pennsylvania students who were denied educational assistance from the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency because they had been convicted of felonies, to have their rights reinstated on the basis that the statutes and regulations denying

eligibility to felons violate the 8th and 14th Amendments and the Civil Rights Act of 1871.

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

B. Bill of Rights Dinner

Sources made available copies of an invitation to a dinner to commemorate the 181st Anniversary of the Bill of Rights, sponsored by the NECLC in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City, on December 8, 1972.

The invitation stated that CORLISS LAMONT would present the Tom Paine Award to TOM WICKER and that Sister ELIZABETH MC ALISTER would be the special guest.

NY T-1
December 8, 1972
NY T-2
December 14, 1972

The "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, in its December 12, 1972 issue, lists TOM WICKER in its masthead as an Assistant Editor of that newspaper.

Sister ELIZABETH MC ALISTER is a nun in the Order of Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, and has recently been convicted of smuggling letters into a Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), to Reverend PHILIP BERRIGAN. This matter is presently under appeal.

Reverend PHILIP BERRIGAN was formerly incarcerated in the FCI at Danbury, Connecticut, as a result of a conviction for Destruction of Government Property (Selective Service records). He is presently on parole.

Reverend DANIEL BERRIGAN, brother of PHILIP BERRIGAN, is presently on parole, having been previously paroled from the FCI at Danbury, Connecticut, for the same violation as his brother, PHILIP BERRIGAN.

On the evening of December 8, 1972, the annual National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee Bill of Rights dinner was held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel, in New York City, with approximately 1,000 persons in attendance.

CORLISS LAMONT, the Chairman of the NECLC, was the Chairman of the dinner, and during the dinner, he presented the NECLC Tom Paine Award to TOM WICKER, who is associated with the "New York Times".

TOM WICKER, in his acceptance speech, stated that there is a contest between the rights of individuals and the security rights of the Government. He also said that the Tom Paine Award might well have been given to others such as the teachers who were fired from their jobs during the MC CARTHY Era, as well as PHILIP and DANIEL BERRIGAN.

Sister ELIZABETH MC ALISTER was a guest speaker at the dinner and she, in her remarks, denounced the encroachments that have taken place on the rights of individuals.

Those individuals attending the dinner were provided with envelopes containing blank checks to facilitate their making contributions to the Tom Paine Fund of the NECLC for the purpose of aiding those persons who might become involved in legal difficulties.

NY T-2
December 11, 1972

Sources made available copies of the March, 1973 issue of "Rights", which on Page eight contained an article entitled "We hear you clear, Sister ELIZABETH". This article

sets forth the remarks made by Sister ELIZABETH MC ALISTER (who was a defendant at the so-called BERRIGAN trial in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), at the annual Bill of Rights Day dinner of the NECLC, held on December 8, 1972, Included in Sister MC ALISTER's remarks were the following:

"We live under an administration that has been zealous and systematic in its abuse of the most elementary rights of its citizens. Substantially it has succeeded. Witness the imprisonments, the fears, the fatigue.

"Except - except - what you say, and what tonight says, is they have not succeeded; more - they will not succeed. What a hope this evening is. What a hope you are. What a testament to an organization that can boast - yes, boast - to twenty years in the fray.

"Twenty years ago an NECLC was needed. With eyes open, we are here to say it is even more so now. If I may speak for you, we know who controls this country today. We have seen the proliferation of extra-constitutional government institutions - a complex constellation of principalities and powers.

"The obvious and most frequently cited parallel to these days is the MC CARTHY era. The similarities are there. But the vital difference is between a congressional inquisition that abused and defamed people under JOE MC CARTHY and the systematic dismantling of due process of law mounted today by our office holders themselves - the very authorities against whom due process of law is supposed to protect us. The difference is of quality, not of degree. Due process must be restored."

NY T-2
April 23, 1973
NY T-1
May 11, 1973

FD-323 (Rev. 12-12-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

MAY 29 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau file 100-384660
New York file 100-107419

Title National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at New York. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

MAY 31 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-384660
NY 100-107419

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties
Committee
Characterization of Subversive Organization
Internal Security - C

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The April-May, 1973, issue of "Rights", a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

MAILED 23
JUL 11 1973
FBI

Abbreviated Characterization

100-384660-

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

FBI - NEW YORK
RECORDED
20 JUN 6 1973

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APPROVED
Date

Pursuant to 5th circuit Ruling 7/18/73 re Thumbnail Sketches

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JUL 12 1973

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2023 BY [redacted]

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FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	1/30/74	5/15/73 - 1/14/74

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 2/18/8[illegible]
REFERENCES

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CPUSA

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

8/15/77 NY 0-170

3/5/87 Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
(77 CIV 999)

100-374660-843

Report of SA [redacted], dated 5/29/73, at New York.

P* [redacted]

12/6/84 Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

ADMINISTRATIVE

This investigation is based on information which indicates that captioned organization is engaged in activit[illegible] which could involve violation of Title 18, USC 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy); or Title 50, USC 781-798 (Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954).

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2-10-84

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FBI 11, 1-2, 4, 2[illegible]
DATE OF REVIEW 1-30-94

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

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APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-384660-844 REC-53

17 FEB 1 1974

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1 - Washington Field (100-26294) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-107419)

NO DISSEMINATION

REC-88

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	2 AAG	1922 Rd.	SPECIAL
Request Recd.	R/S	[redacted]	SEE TOP
Date Fwd.	2/14/74		SEE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE ATTACHED
How Fwd.	57 FEB 15 1974	CONFIDENTIAL	

Notations [illegible] RESTRICTIONS [illegible] DOC. CLASS.
NON SYMBOL SOURCE

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Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter Dated 10/21/76
Per FOIPA Request [redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

The CPUSA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The CPUSA was described on 5/28/42 by the then Attorney General as "...from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." The CPUSA was also cited on 12/4/47 and 9/21/48 by the then Attorney General as a "subversive" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means". There has been no evidence that the primary aims and objectives of the CPUSA have changed over the years.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect [NY T-2.] (S) U.

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

None of the NECLC officers were included in the ADEX of the New York Office.

The following officers of the NECLC were formerly included in various categories of the ADEX but were deleted inasmuch as they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the ADEX as set forth in Bureau memorandum 21-72, dated

NY 100-107419

9/12/72:

CORLISS LAMONT
EDITH TIGER
SIDNEY J. GLUCK
[redacted]
LEONARD BOUDIN
[redacted]

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[redacted] is the subject of a Philadelphia investigation.

MARY MOTHERSILL is identified as a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, New York City, in a reference. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

SA [redacted] observed EDITH TIGER introduced at the rally held on 2/2/71, under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis.

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[redacted] NY T-5 (S) U who furnished [redacted] information appearing in this report no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the information was obtained.

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NY 100-107419

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-4 [redacted]	100-107419-1B228(1) 100-107419-1B229(1) 100-107419-1B228(2) 100-107419-1B229(3) 100-107419-1B229(2) [redacted]
NY T-6 [redacted]	100-107419-1B228(7) Used to characterize [redacted] 100-107419-1B228(3) 100-107419-1B228(6) 100-107419-1B228(4)
NY T-8 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-9 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

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LEADS

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO)

Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington Field are being furnished a copy of this report because of NECLC activities in those divisions.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject organization.

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NY 100-107419

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-1B229(4) 100-107419-1B227(11)
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	100-3620-12586
NY T-7 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class

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Copy to:

DATE 2/18/81

Report of: [redacted]

Office: New York, New York

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Date: 1/30/74

Field Office File #: 100-107419

Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

3/6/87
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CPUSA

Synopsis: The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, NY. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is Director. The December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", a NECLC publication, states the NECLC "was founded in 1951 with one objective: to reestablish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights". The NECLC has initiated a campaign to impeach President RICHARD M. NIXON.

(#) 2-10-81

-P*-

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 1-2. 4.
REASON - FCIM 1-30-94
DATE OF REVIEW

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~~CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]~~
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2~~
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~

[redacted]

declassified 8/30/77

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

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Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter 4/29/76, [redacted] p. 5 + 11
Per FOIA Request

[redacted]

12/6/89
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

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NY 100-107419

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DETAILS:

All information contained in this report is unclassified except where there is the notation of ~~(Confidential)~~ ~~(C)~~ following the end of a paragraph.

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) will hereinafter be referred to as the NECLC.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

I. LOCATION

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" reflects that the NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
January 7, 1974

II. OFFICERS

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which lists the officers of the NECLC as follows:

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer	[redacted]
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Vice-Chairman	[redacted]
Vice-Chairwoman	MARY MOTHERSILL

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NY T-1
January 7, 1974

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, [redacted] of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the

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National Chairman, CPUSA.

The Defense Committee of the CPUSA formed the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis (NYCFAD) in October, 1970, to obtain publicity for the CPUSA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CPUSA member, who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder. After ANGELA DAVIS was acquitted of these charges in California in June, 1972, the NYCFAD changed its name to the New York Committee to Free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners to actively participate in attempts to organize the founding of a New York defense committee with other defense committees to defend various individuals in the New York City area.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

[NY T-2
February 8, 1972]

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

[NY T-3
December 11, 1956]

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a communist and an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

LOUIS BUDENZ
June 21, 1950

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III. SCOPE

Sources made available copies of an NECLC letter dated May, 1973, and signed by EDITH TIGER, Director.

This letter discloses that NECLC legal offices have been opened in other cities in the United States and that paid lawyers are working in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington and Boston.

In this regard, the NECLC letterhead for this letter lists an NECLC office at 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, with [redacted] and [redacted] as the Philadelphia counsels. b6 b7C

NY T-1
May 24, 1973

NY T-4
July 3, 1973

IV. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[redacted] b7D

NY T-5
November 2, 1973

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

V. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" on the inside of the back cover states in part as follows regarding the aims and objectives of the NECLC:

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"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was founded in 1951 with one objective: To reestablish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For twenty-two years, the NECLC has pursued this single-minded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion, and the right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and - in the last years particularly - to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war. Above all, it has defended the right to dissent."

[NY T-1
January 7, 1974]

VI. PUBLICATIONS

A. "RIGHTS"

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1973, issue of "Rights", which reflects that it is published bi-monthly five times a year by the NECLC and that the Editor is [redacted].

[NY T-6
October 17, 1973

NY T-4
October 25, 1973]

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b7C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted], who was the founder of the "National Guardian", was the leader of that publication as of February 25, 1967.

[NY T-6
February 25, 1967]

The February 12, 1968, edition of "The New York Times" noted the "'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group". The article added that the "'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America". It was formerly known as the "National Guardian".

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1973, issue of "Rights", which on page 2 contained an article by [redacted] entitled "Report to Readers; The Nixon Blight" which stated in part as follows:

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"Let's state it plainly at the outset: Richard Nixon & Company were well on their way to establishing the conditions for a police state in America when the whistle was blown on them at the Watergate. The revelations in the wake of Watergate at the Senate hearings, in court proceedings, and in the resurgence of investigative reporting in the press demonstrate beyond challenge the validity of this assertion.

"Let's make another plain statement: Unless there is a full airing of the implications of the whole dirty affair - indeed, of the whole dirty career of Richard Nixon - so that the public can comprehend the threat to the democratic process, Nixon, or a successor, after a period of marking time, may resume the march toward a police state.

"On June 24, 1970, in one of his noxious sermons on patriotism, Nixon gave an unwitting piece of sound advice. 'Instead of talking only and primarily about what is wrong about America,' he said, 'it is time to stand up and speak about what is right about America. Because, you see, what is right about America enables us to correct those things that are wrong about America.'

"Precisely. What is wrong about America is just about everything Nixon stands for and has been perpetrating upon us for the 27 years of his checkered career. What is right about America is the constitutional process which provides the means to eliminate what is wrong about America. In short, to eliminate the Nixon blight. The men who understand this most closely are Richard Nixon & Company. That is why they were so hell-bent on crippling the Bill of Rights behind a smokescreen of hypocritical concern for the Bill of Rights.

"Your local newspaper or television station may not have informed you, but there is in the hopper of the House of Representatives at this moment a bill, HR 513, introduced by Representative Drinan of Massachusetts, which reads as follows: 'Resolved, that Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.'

"That of course does not mean that Nixon will be out of office if the resolution is adopted. In impeachment proceedings, the House acts as a kind of grand jury, and can hand down an indictment by a majority vote. The matter then goes to the Senate for trial, with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding. A vote of two-thirds is required to convict. A President is not required to appear to defend himself, although he may choose to do so.

"The NECLC at this writing is engaged in conversations and planning sessions with several organizations on the question of how best to remove the Nixon blight and restore Constitutional government. These efforts have engendered an enormous amount of interest and support from all sectors of the political spectrum."

[NY T-6
October 17, 1973

NY T-4
October 25, 1973]

B. "THE BILL OF RIGHTS JOURNAL"

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which reflects that [redacted] of this NECLC publication. b6 b7C

[NY T-1
January 7, 1974]

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which on page 1 contains

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an article entitled "Enlist for the Duration" which states in part as follows:

"Two years ago, there was some discussion whether to drop the word 'Emergency' from the title of this organization. The decision was to maintain it. Without being alarmist, but in justification of that decision, the NECLC's general counsel Leonard Boudin reported in September 1973 that the NECLC 'has the highest case load in its history.'

"Perhaps even more gratifying, however, if less dramatic, is the persistent day-to-day work of the NECLC in the courts, in quiet meetings with other organizations, and in the counsel rooms of the NECLC offices, seeking to enforce the constitutional protections for all residents of the United States.

"In the course of the last year, the NECLC has brought several suits testing the war-making powers of the President, with some striking decisions in cases which are far from moot. It has won a significant victory in restoring the jobs and salaries of New York teachers victimized by the Cold War witch-hunt two decades ago.

"It has fought for the right of Cuban cultural figures to come to the United States and for Cuban films to be shown here. In the [redacted] case, it set firm precedent in a case involving the civil liberties of service men and women, and in the Fortune Society suit, it has challenged the constitutionality of various aspects of prison life.

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"Elsewhere, it has fought for the rights of minority parties for a fair deal in the electoral process; sued (in the [redacted] case) to enjoin the Passport Office from engaging in political surveillance; defended a college administrator against unfair dismissal; plans to introduce action to ensure equal treatment for all prisoners in the parole procedure; and is investigating the possibility of suits in behalf of AWOLs and draft resisters living in Sweden.

"This is only a partial list of NECLC activities. The load is indeed heavy, the resources not great except in

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" the human area represented by those of you who read these words. Our message for 1974: Enlist for the duration."

[NY T-1 January 7, 1974]

VII. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. NECLC NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING, MAY 12, 1973

Source made available a copy of the June - July, 1973, issue of "Rights" which on pages 15-16 under the heading "The National Council; It's not the Time for Euphoria" sets forth an article which states in part as follows concerning the annual meeting of the NECLC National Council which was held at the home of CORLISS LAMONT, NECLC Chairman, in Ossining, New York, on May 12, 1973:

EDITH TIGER, NECLC Director, delivered the NECLC annual report and was presented a plaque by the members of the National Council in recognition of her 20 years of devoted service to the organization.

There were discussions on the question of executive privilege led by Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON of Yale University Law School, and on amnesty led by DAVID MC REYNOLDS of the War Resisters League.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ, NECLC Acting General Counsel, gave a summary of thirty significant test cases sponsored by the NECLC.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ also reported that the NECLC offices in Washington and Philadelphia "continue to flourish".

VICTOR RABINOWITZ also noted just completed arrangements for affiliation with "a young and energetic law firm in Pittsburgh".

VICTOR RABINOWITZ also listed several projects in which the General Counsel has been involved including a Grand Jury Research Project in the process of formation

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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by the National Lawyers Guild, NECLC, American Civil Liberties Union, and other organizations to see what can be done by way of legislation and otherwise toward the remedying evils in the conduct of Grand Jury investigations by the Justice Department.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ also reported that the Philadelphia Office has organized a panel of 20 lawyers to assist NECLC in representing persons arrested during demonstrations and public protests and in a related area, [redacted] of the NECLC's Philadelphia Office was in New Jersey for three months, representing the "Camden 28" against conspiracy and destruction of draft files charges which ended in an acquittal of 17 of the 28 defendants and agreement to file motions to dismiss all charges against the other 11 defendants.

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[NY T-4
July 3, 1973]

[redacted]

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[NY T-7
April 21, 1950]

The War Resisters League is a branch of the War Resisters International, a pacifist organization with affiliates in 20 countries and individuals in more than 80 countries.

At a meeting of the New York City

chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held at the New York University Law School in New York City on June 14, 1972, VICTOR RABINOWITZ was elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City chapter of the NLG.

[NY T-8 June 28, 1972]

The NLG is an organization of lawyers, law students and non-professional youth working for radical change of the social, economic and judicial systems in the United States. The CPUSA no longer has any influence over the NLG.

B. NECLC TEST CASES

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1973, issue of "Rights" which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

1. On pages 3-6 under the heading "Goose Prairie to Cambodia: War powers suits still alive" there appears an article which stated in part as follows:

"Although the United States bombing of Cambodia ended on August 15, the suits filed by the NECLC in behalf of eight members of the House of Representatives on constitutional war powers remained very much alive after that date.

"In fact, the issue dominated the news in the weeks preceding August 15, particularly as a result of court decisions in a similar suit filed by Representative Elizabeth Holtzman (D-New York), in which the NECLC filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief, questioning the legality of the bombing of Cambodia.

"On August 15, the bombing came to an end amid the usual warnings from the President to 'the North Vietnamese' that the United States would meet any new challenge inside Cambodia. It has been obvious to careful readers of newspapers (including the Defense Department) that the vast majority of Cambodia's land area for months has been under the control of the Cambodian liberation forces who have the support of the vast majority of the people. The warning to the North Vietnamese, therefore, was simply another piece of Nixon dishonesty which the media did nothing to expose.

"August 15 was a military demarcation line, but the basic consitutional issue remained, particularly in the face of Nixon's threats of renewed bombing, and in the face of mounting discussion of impeachment of the President based in part upon his actions and deceptions concerning Cambodia.

"Therefore, a review of the argument presented last spring and summer by NECLC in behalf of the eight congressmen in the District of Columbia case, and in behalf of Representative Ronald Dellums in California, is instructive. The argument is based **partly** on a decision (Mitchell v. Laird) in which the courts held that authorization of appropriations by Congress does not authorize military action. The government had taken the position that by enacting an appropriations bill whose fund cut-off did not occur until August 15, Congress had therefore authorized the bombing of Cambodia. The NECLC's position follows:

"The plaintiffs in Mitchell explained the constitutional distortion which occurs if appropriations authorize war. The framers of the Constitution intended Congress to make the decision on war, subject only to the President's power to veto a war bill. But under the government's argument that appropriations authorize war, this process is turned around. The President will make the decision to take the country into war, and his war will be legalized by subsequent appropriations unless Congress exercises a veto by cutting off funds.

"Moreover, the Congressional veto power will not even be effective unless two thirds in each house vote to override a Presidential veto of a fund cut-off. Thus, a mere one third of only one house will have the power to cause a war to be legalized, instead of a majority in each house having to vote for the war before it is legal. In utter defiance of the will of the framers, who wanted it to be hard to get into war but easy to get out, it will instead be easy for the President to get us into a war and hard for the Congress to get us out.

"Moreover, this Constitutional distortion will apply not just to the war area, but to every area where it is held that appropriations authorize Presidential action. Thus the President would be enabled to take over every one of Congress's decision-making powers: the power to tax, to regulate commerce, to raise an army, etc.

"The plaintiffs in Mitchell also presented affidavits from 16 Representatives explaining why votes for appropriations were not authorizations for war, since Congressmen felt compelled to vote for appropriations even though they despised the war. Among the reasons were: (1) fear that cutting off money would endanger our troops; (2) the appropriations bills provide monies for our entire defense establishment or foreign policy establishment; (3) the President could veto a bill cutting off funds.

"The cessation of bombing on August 15 does not make this case moot. On the contrary, it will be as important as ever to decide judicially the issues presented here. The possibility that in the future Presidents will wage wars without prior Congressional assent is one of the great threats to the future stability and prosperity of this country. There needs to be a firm judicial decision which upholds the Constitution, and safeguards the nation, by holding that such Presidential hostilities are illegal.

"In regard to the frequency of Presidential hostilities without the assent of Congress, the Executive has

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"consistently supported such wars by arguing that there are over 100 instances in which the Executive has ordered actions abroad without prior congressional authorization. Since 1950 alone, the Executive has fought two major, prolonged wars without congressional authorization. The first was Korea and the second was Vietnam.

"History thus shows that there is a continuing threat of unauthorized Executive military actions, and these actions evade review so long as they are in progress. A judicial decision is needed to forestall future military actions of this character.

"The representatives involved in the NECLC's District of Columbia Cambodia suits, all Democrats, are Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, Herman Badillo of New York, Benjamin Rosenthal of Queens, Don Fraser of Minnesota, Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, Don Edwards of California, Michael Harrington of Massachusetts, and Bella Abzug of New York. Ronald Dellums is the plaintiff in California.

"The attorneys involved are [redacted] of Catholic University, Washington, Victor Rabinowitz, [redacted] and [redacted] of New York, and [redacted] of the University of San Francisco Law School." b6 b7C

2. On pages 14-15 under the heading "The bell is rung on Rizzo" there appears an article which states in part as follows:

"On October 20, 1972, President Nixon, at the 'invitation' of Mayor Frank Rizzo, came to Philadelphia to sign the Revenue Sharing Act at Independence Hall. A broad range of Philadelphians planned at this ceremonial event to demonstrate their continued opposition to the war in Southeast Asia and to Nixon's domestic policies.

"By early morning, scores of persons, most of whom were carrying anti-Nixon signs and posters, had assembled at the south side of Independence Mall, an open area to which

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" the public has free access, across the street from Independence Hall. They were confronted by Lieutenant George Fencl, head of Philadelphia's Civil Disobedience Squad, who informed them that they could not carry signs in that area.

"When they refused to obey this illegal order, they were arrested and removed to the Police Administration Building, to be joined later by another group which refused to give up its First Amendment rights. Both groups were offered immediate release if they would return to the Mall area without their signs. They chose to remain in custody rather than forfeit their rights.

"In response to this illegal police conduct - which occurs whenever 'dignitaries' come to Philadelphia - a suit was filed that same day by the NECLC's Philadelphia representatives, [redacted] and [redacted]. Federal Judge Daniel H. Huyett, a recent Nixon appointee, ordered the police immediately to stop their interference with the public's right peaceably to carry signs in the Mall area. b6 b7C

"The court's order was completely ignored. Confident that they could violate the Constitution and court orders with impunity (as they have repeatedly done), the police continued to arrest persons who sought to exercise their constitutional rights, and refused to release the persons arrested that morning. No charges were made against any of the demonstrators, although many were held in custody for more than eight hours (an assistant district attorney later testified that he was asked to think up and press phony charges; he refused).

"Judge Huyett held extensive hearings on an NECLC petition to hold Mayor Rizzo, Police Commissioner Joseph O'Neill, Lieutenant Fencl, and other police officials in contempt of court. The hearings in a sense were a preview of the Ervin Committee's Watergate hearings because, as John Dean would later testify, this kind of local police action was national White House policy, and because the defense ranged from 'it didn't happen' to 'it was justified by security considerations'.

9-14

"Judge Huyett forcefully rejected these contentions. He found that it did happen and that it had nothing to do with security. He concluded that it was the policy of police officials to exclude all sign-carriers from the Mall to undercut their protest against President Nixon. Commissioner O'Neill, Fencl, and several additional police officials were held in contempt of court. Since there was insufficient evidence against Mayor Rizzo, action against him was withdrawn. Judge Huyett indicated that, after further testimony was heard concerning a similar incident at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on October 25 (also a part of the NECLC suit), he would award money damages to all persons whose rights were violated."

NY T-6
October 17, 1973

NY T-4
October 25, 1973

C. CAMPAIGN TO IMPEACH PRESIDENT NIXON

Sources made available copies of an undated letter from the NECLC signed by EDITH TIGER, Director.

This letter, which is addressed to "Dear Friend", states in part as follows:

"The Watergate hearings are being shunted to the background and the crimes committed by the administration in Washington are being soft-pedalled by the media. This must not be. The list enclosed is an inventory of illegal actions that should alert every thinking American citizen out of lethergy and indifference.

"For this reason we have initiated a PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES supporting Resolution HR 513, which has already been introduced in the House, reading 'Resolved, that Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors'.

"We call upon you to help us in obtaining signatures to this Petition. Our plan is to develop a national campaign with NECLC the repository of the collected signatures which it will deliver to the House of Representatives.

"We also plan to publish a full-page advertisement in the New York Times, with signators who will contribute $10 each to make this advertisement possible. Cards are enclosed for the signatures of those who will contribute to this phase of the campaign.

"Judging by recent polls, confidence in the Nixon administration is waning steadily. We have a tremendous responsibility to ourselves and the American people to keep alive all the issues, not only Watergate, but the whole series of illegal and unconstitutional actions by the Nixon administration."

NY T-4
October 25, 1973

NY T-6
October 17, 1973

Sources made available a paper issued by the NECLC entitled "Reasons for the Petition to Impeach President Richard M. Nixon" which states as follows:

"THE WAR IN INDOCHINA: For at least 14 months prior to the invasion of Cambodia by United States armed forces in May 1970, President Nixon authorized a secret air war against Cambodia while denying that such an offensive was in effect. The May 1970 land invasion was undertaken by President Nixon without Congressional approval. These illegal actions caused thousands of Cambodian and American deaths, destroyed Cambodia's neutrality, and flouted the United States Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations and the basic principles of international law.

"SUBVERSION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS: On July 23, 1970, President Nixon approved an interdepartmental intelligence project (supposedly abrogated five days later) sanctioning an unprecendented campaign of political espionage and sabotage against any opponent of administration policy. Evidence has been presented at hearings of the Senate Select (Ervin) Committee indicating that the project has never been cancelled and in fact is in operation to this day. This project violates not only the Bill of Rights but recent Supreme Court decisions

" that electronic surveillance is illegal.

" In 1971, President Nixon authorized the establishment in the White House of a special investigative unit known as the Plumbers to engage - for political purposes - in a program of breaking and entering, infiltration and provocation, forgery, and acts of violence to persons and property. This unit was illegal in that it was immune from supervision by the several security organizations created by the authority of Congress.

"TAMPERING WITH DUE PROCESS AND THE JUDICIARY: President Nixon set in motion procedures leading to the burglary of the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, in violation of the laws of California and of the United States. This burglary has resulted in the indictment of one of the President's chief assistants. President Nixon sought also during the Ellsberg-Russo trial to influence the outcome of the trial by offering to the trial judge the directorship of the FBI.

"President Nixon and his chief aides sought to cover up the Watergate crimes and the government's criminal activity in the Ellsberg case by asserting CIA involvement and national security concerns. For five weeks President Nixon deliberately withheld from the trial judge in the Ellsberg case the evidence of the burglary - until the Attorney General of the United States and his deputy insisted that it be revealed.

"THE ASSAULT ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: President Nixon has throughout his terms of office demonstrated contempt for the First Amendment guarantees for the media. Some examples: The Justice Department's subpoenas for journalists to force them to divulge their sources of information; the federal government's attempt to enforce for the first time in the nation's history the doctrine of 'prior restraint' in the publication of new (the Pentagon Papers Case); the wire-tapping of Washington correspondents, and fraudulent investigations to intimidate diligent reporters (the case of Daniel Schorr of CBS-TV news).

"TAMPERING WITH THE ELECTORAL PROCESS: President

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" Nixon, as the Senate hearings and court actions have revealed, was either fully aware of or criminally negligent about the violations of federal law in the collection and illegal use of campaign funds to ensure his reelection. Federal criminal indictments have been returned against his immediate subordinates at Cabinet level. There is uncontested evidence of heavily financed undercover interference with the electoral efforts of President Nixon's opponents through fraud, espionage, libel, slander, burglary, wire-tapping, extortion, favors to selected industrialists, false reporting, bribery and perjury.

"UNAUTHORIZED IMPOUNDMENT OF FUNDS: President Nixon has refused to spend over $40 billion in Congressionally approved and appropriated funds for health care, housing for the needy, assistance for the children of working mothers, and for handicapped persons.

"The degree to which the President has impounded funds in defiance of the authority of Congress is unprecedented in our history.

"VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY: President Nixon secretly taped his conversations with numerous persons conferring with him in his White House office. This is a gross breach of confidence more appropriate for the head of a police state than for the elected head of a democracy. President Nixon has compounded this breach by refusing to make these tapes available to the special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation, whose appointment he approved, and to the Senate Select Committee.

"IMPROPRIETIES IN THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY: President Nixon has issued contradictory and incomplete explanations about the manner in which he has acquired valuable property in California and Florida, with the questionable assistance of wealthy friends. There are also unanswered questions about the expenditure of at least $10 million in federal funds for alterations at Key Biscayne and San Clemente, allegedly for reasons of security.

"CONCLUSION: For all the above reasons, and for

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" others being developed through Congressional and judicial inquiry, it is imperative that public impeachment proceedings be instituted in accordance with the Constitution. This is the surest guarantee of an inquiry in which elected Members of Congress may act in the public interest to investigate the constitutional fitness of Richard M. Nixon to remain in office as President of the United States."

NY T-4
October 25, 1973

NY T-6
October 17, 1973

Sources made available copies of "A Petition to the House of Representatives of the United States", sponsored by the NECLC, which states as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, believe that Richard M. Nixon's conduct as President has been such as to warrant a full and immediate public inquiry to determine if he should remain in office as President. We are therefore exercising our constitutional right to petition the government for a redress of grievances, and are requesting the House of Representatives to institute impeachment proceedings against the President.

"We take this action in the knowledge that the House's role in the first instance is to serve as a grand jury sifting the evidence and accusations against the President, and to decide by majority vote whether to indict him. Such a vote would constitute impeachment. The Senate, with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding, would then place the President on trial to decide, by a two-thirds vote, whether to convict him. Such a vote would remove him from office.

"A full public hearing by Congress is the only means by which the dignity of the office of the Presidency and the reputation of the government of the United States can be restored in the eyes of the world.

"We support a resolution (HR 513) which has already been introduced in the House, reading 'Resolved, that Richard M. Nixon,

" President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

NY T-4
October 25, 1973

NY T-6
October 17, 1973

The "Daily World" in its October 5, 1973, issue on page 4, columns 3-5, carried an article entitled "Petition Drive Launched for Impeachment of Nixon". This article, which is datelined "New York, October 4" states in part as follows:

"A national campaign has been launched here to petition Congress to initiate impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

"Edith Tiger, executive director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) told the Daily World yesterday that through the petition campaign and a nation-wide educational program 'hundreds of thousands of persons will be enlisted in this effort'.

"A veteran in the fight to prevent the erosion of constitutional freedom, Ms. Tiger stated that the leadership body of the NECLC has unanimously endorsed the impeachment campaign.

"She said she was on her way to Washington to discuss the impeachment effort with various Congressmen and then would begin a national tour of speaking engagements.

"Initially, copies of the petition are being circulated throughout the country in conjunction with a bill of particulars spelling out in detail crimes against the Constitution perpetrated by Nixon.

"The bill of particulars which is being distributed in conjunction with the petition lists eight categories of activity by Nixon which constitute grounds for impeachment.

"Ms. Tiger stated that the NECLC was also putting out a nation-wide mailing to labor, church, and community

" leaders requesting their support in the petition campaign and soliciting their endorsement of an advertisement to appear in the New York Times announcing the petition drive. The text of the ad will be the wording of the petition".

A source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which on page 1 contains an article entitled "Enlist for the Duration" which states in part as follows concerning the NECLC campaign to impeach President Nixon:

"Watergate and its aftermath may to a degree have helped reduce the immediate danger to the Bill of Rights, but it surely should have increased the national alert. As testimony to the underlying sensibility and decency of the American public, in the first six weeks of the NECLC's petition campaign to impeach Nixon, more than 50,000 persons have put their names down in writing - and the signatures keep pouring in.

"We are gratified that we were the first to put forward the impeachment campaign on a national organized basis. We have in addition assisted numerous other groups which have joined the effort. The campaign will continue until there is a resolution of this issue in the manner specified by the Constitution."

[NY T-1
January 7, 1974]

D. BILL OF RIGHTS DINNER

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1973, issue of "Rights" which on the back cover under the heading "The Tom Paine Awards; 2 Washington Post Reporters to be Honored at the Dinner" sets forth an article which states in part as follows:

"Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward, the Washington Post reporters whose diligent investigative reporting sparked the breaking of the Watergate scandal, have been chosen to

" receive the 1973 Tom Paine Award of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"The award is given each year to the person or persons whose work during the year, in the opinion of the NECLC staff and executive committee, has made an outstanding contribution to the reaffirmation of the Bill of Rights.

"The presentation to Woodward and Bernstein will be made at the annual Bill of Rights Day dinner of the NECLC, to be held this year in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York on December 7. The recipients will speak at the dinner on the subject of Watergate, the media, and civil liberties.

"The keynote speaker will be Leonard Boudin, general counsel of the NECLC, and attorney for Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the recent trial in Los Angeles growing out of the publication of the Pentagon Papers documents. He will discuss the significance of the case of Ellsberg and his codefendant Anthony Russo in the light of the Watergate exposures.

"The master of ceremonies will be Stanley K. Sheinbaum, who was chairman of the Ellsberg - Russo defense committee.

"Commenting on the significance of the Watergate story, William Small, manager of CBS-TV's Washington bureau, said: 'One story, Watergate, will be the story of the year, and maybe the story of the decade. It is also rare that one newspaper, and one pair of reporters are so clearly identifiable and so clearly ahead of the rest of us in covering that story. That pair of reporters, of course, are Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of the Washington Post.'"

NY T-6
October 17, 1973

NY T-4
October 25, 1973

Source made available a copy of an invitation to dinner to celebrate the 187th anniversary of the Bill of Rights sponsored by the NECLC in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City on December 7, 1973.

The invitation states that CORLISS LAMONT would present the Tom Paine award to ROBERT WOODWARD and CARL

BERNSTEIN, "Washington Post" reporters - "Watergate expose" and that LEONARD BOUDIN would be a special guest.

The invitation also stated that MARY TRAVERS would be the toast mistress.

[NY T-4
October 25, 1973]

On the evening of December 7, 1973, the annual NECLC Bill of Rights dinner was held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City with approximately 1400 persons in attendance.

CORLISS LAMONT was the Chairman of the dinner and LEONARD BOUDIN was the featured keynote speaker.

CORLISS LAMONT in his remarks said the goal of the NECLC is the impeachment of President Nixon.

In this regard, CORLISS LAMONT stated that 70,000 signatures to a petition calling for the impeachment of the President had been secured and that when the number of signatures reaches 100,000 the House of Representatives committee concerned will be furnished the petition.

CORLISS LAMONT also said that a second goal of the NECLC is amnesty for those who opposed the war in Indochina and were prosecuted by the government.

CORLISS LAMONT also criticized President Nixon for placing United States military forces on an alert in the course of negotiations during the recent Mideast crisis. He stated that the Soviet Union would never have invaded the area, whereas the danger of a global war was raised by President Nixon.

LEONARD BOUDIN, in his remarks, predicted that President Nixon would be impeached by ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Birthday or GEORGE WASHINGTON's Birthday at the very latest.

The Tom Paine award of the NECLC was presented to

two reporters of the "Washington Post" for their stories in that newspaper regarding the Watergate scandal.

A collection was taken up during the dinner and CORLISS LAMONT donated ten thousand dollars to the NECLC.

NY T-4
December 12, 1973

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Source made available a copy of the June - July, 1973, issue of "Rights" which on page 6 contains an article entitled "A Week of Civil Liberties" which states as follows:

"Several members of the NECLC National Council and staff participated in a week-long radio program April 9-13 devoted to the question of whether the government is infringing upon the people's rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights. The program was broadcast for two hours on each of the five days on WRVR-FM New York, with Arthur Alpert, news director of the station, as host on his program 'Connections'.

"The broadcasts coincided with the 230th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson (April 13), and was produced in cooperation with NECLC. 'I think it's particularly important at this juncture in our history,' Alpert said, 'that we reeducate ourselves to the meaning of the Amendments to the Constitution. They are under attack. And they are worth defending. But to do that well, we need to understand where they sprang from and what they are for.'

"Among those participating were Corliss Lamont, NECLC Chairman, and [redacted] on the First Amendment; Kuming J. Kunming of the New York Civil Liberties Union on the Fourth Amendment (search and seizure); Victor Rabinowitz, acting general counsel of NECLC, on the Fifth Amendment (against self-incrimination); Conrad Lynn, a defense lawyer in the case of the Harlem Four, and [redacted] the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, on the Sixth Amendment (right to trial by jury); Arthur Kinoy of

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Rutgers Law School, and [redacted], of the Center for Constitutional Rights, on the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. b6 b7C

"Although technically not part of the Bill of Rights, these amendments provide equal protection to all citizens, abolish slavery, extend due process, and guarantee the vote to all citizens."

[NY T-4
July 3, 1973]

CONRAD LYNN attended an affair sponsored by the "Guardian" held in New York City on December 5, 1968. At this affair LYNN made an appeal for money for the "Guardian".

[NY T-9
December 6, 1968]

ARTHUR KINOY attended the NLG National Convention held in the Stephen Austin Hotel in Austin, Texas, during the period 2/15-19/73.

[NY T-8
March 7, 1973]

"The New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, in its May 31, 1973, issue on page 33 contained an article which makes reference to the Center for Constitutional Rights as "one of the most active 'movement' law groups".

Source made available a copy of the December, 1973, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which on page 31 contained an article by [redacted], Project Director of the Grand Jury Coalition, comprising representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, National Conference of Black b6 b7C

" Lawyers and the NECLC, among others, entitled "The Perversion of the Grand Jury" which states in part as follows:

"Several blocks from the Washington office of [redacted] the Justice Department's chief investigator of radical groups, is the headquarters of a national coalition whose main purpose is to put [redacted] and his breed of political inquisitors out of business. b6 b7C

"The Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, founded by the NECLC and seven other national organizations, was brought into being because of a series of grand jury investigations in the 1970s which has been a major weapon in the Nixon administration's campaign to destroy the anti-war movement, and any other movement opposed to basic Nixon policy.

"From its Washington and New York City offices, the Coalition has instituted a campaign of legislative action and public education aimed at raising the nation's consciousness about the systematic yet barely visible dragnet against dissenters, and specifically about the perversion of the grand jury, once a valuable protection of the rights of the public.

"A team of attorneys, including Victor Rabinowitz, who has served as counsel in many NECLC-sponsored legal actions, has drafted a broad grand jury reform bill to be introduced in Congress. It proposes changes that would return the grand jury to its Constitutionally intended protective role, and make it extremely difficult for the grand jury to be used, in the words of Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), as 'a dangerous modern form of star chamber that is trampling the rights of American citizens from coast to coast.'

"It is informative to review how these star chambers have operated and how they have been used by the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice (now part of the Criminal Division). Initiated by the division's chief, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, and generally supervised by [redacted], head of the division's Special b6 b7C

" Litigation Section, 'investigations' were conducted into the activities of Vietnam veterans' groups, Catholic radicals, Weather People, draft counsellors, academicians, organizers of demonstrations, Irish activists groups, and militant black leaders.

"Ironically, [redacted], Mardian, and the Nixon adminstration in general were able to stage their Kafkaesque judicial witchhunts in at least 48 cities in part because of the protective image still associated with the grand jury. In the grand jury system, there are no rules of evidence, no right to counsel or transcripts for witnesses, no procedural guarantees, and no restrictions as to the questions that can be asked - all because the grand jury supposedly is vigilantly scrutinizing the prosecutor. But what happens when the rules remain the same but the intended function becomes, in Ron Ziegler's phrase, inoperative?

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"What happens is that subpoenas become returnable in two hours; witnesses are badgered; subpoenas are issued for people to appear thousands of miles from their homes; questions go beyond the scope of a specific investigation; scholars and journalists are ordered to divulge their confidential sources of information; domestic intelligence is gathered under subpoena power which was never intended to be at the disposal of the FBI and the Department of Justice; testimony and information is obtained to bolster weak cases for which indictments already have been returned; witnesses are subpoenaed solely to lay the basis for contempt or perjury charges, and dissenters are jailed for up to 18 months, without having been convicted of any crime.

"Thus, in an appearance before a grand jury, a person may be confronted with a demand such as this: 'I want you to tell the grand jury what period of time during the years 1969 and 1970 you resided at 2201 Ocean Front Walk, Venice (Los Angeles), who resided there at the time you lived there, identifying all persons who have been in or about the premises at that address, and tell the grand jury all of the conversations that were held by you or others in your presence during the time you were at that address'. Refusal to answer, after a

" grant of immunity, can result in summary imprisonment.

"With the help of concerned people across the country, the Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse is attempting to tell the story of the grand jury network and the philosophy it embodies in calling for a reconversion of the grand jury to a bastion of liberty - an independent body that can protect citizens from the ruthless actions of tyrants - whether their names be Richard Nixon or George V.

"What better rallying cry in this period of rampant repression and uncontrolled government authority than 'give the people's panel back to the people'.

"Sympathizers can help make this demand a reality by contributing as generously as possible to the Coalition and by joining in its legislative and public education campaigns. The New York office is at 23 Cornelia St., New York, N.Y. 10014 (212) 255-8028. The Washington office is at 412 Fifth St., Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 783-1060.

"The grand jury can again become the tyrant's foe and the people's friend."

[NY T-1
January 7, 1974]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-384660
NY 100-107419

New York, New York

JUL 3 1974

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties
Committee
Characterization of Subversive Organization
Internal Security - C

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The March, 1974, issue of "Rights", a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

Abbreviated Characterization

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The ECLC changed its name in 1968 to the National ECLC to "develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible".

100-384660

NOT RECORDED
12 JUN 7 1974

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(Revised 7/26/74)

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REC-77 100-371660-845

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) was known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), prior to 1968. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., described the ECLC as an organization whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and, "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, it actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The NECLC continues as a front of the CPUSA, with headquarters in New York, New York.

(65)

MAILED 8
AUG 1 1974
FBI

Mark field off

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NOTE:

See [redacted] to [redacted] memorandum dated 7/26/74, prepared by [redacted].

1 - [redacted]
(Attn: [redacted])
(Route through for review)
1 - [redacted]
(Route through for review)
1 - [redacted]
(Attn: L. J. Brune)
1 - [redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

FROM :

1 - [redacted]
(Attn: [redacted])
(Route through for review)
1 - [redacted]
(Route through for review)
DATE: 7/26/74
1 - [redacted]
(Attn: [redacted])
1 - [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. b6
Dep. AD Adm. b7C
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

My memorandum dated 6/25/74 recommended, and it was approved, that characterizations of subversive organizations and publications which are of field-wide interest would be sent through Headquarters channels for approval prior to dispatch to the field.

Attached is one such characterization. It pertains to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

ACTION

If approved, attached characterization will be reproduced and, thereafter, dispatched to all field offices.

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Enclosure
100-384660
[redacted]
(5)

EX-109

REC-77 100-384660-845

12 AUG 5 1974

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

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(Revised 7/26/74)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) was known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), prior to 1968. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., described the ECLC as an organization whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and, "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, it actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The NECLC continues as a front of the CPUSA, with headquarters in New York, New York.

ENCLOSURE

100-334660-345

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

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- ☐ Little Rock
- ☐ Los Angeles
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- ☐ Norfolk
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- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Sacramento
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- ☐ Savannah
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- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- ☐ Beirut
- ☐ Bern
- ☐ Bonn
- ☐ Brasilia
- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ Caracas
- ☐ Hong Kong
- ☐ London
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico City
- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Tel Aviv
- ☐ Tokyo

RE:

Date 7/30/74

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

Attached is a field-wide characterization.

b6
b7C

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

FD-263 (Rev. 7-12-72)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	SEP 13 1974	1/15/74 - 9/3/74

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY [redacted] b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CPUSA

b6 b7C

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted], dated 1/30/74, at New York.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect NY T-3.

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE					ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

b6 b7C

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1810 - [redacted] 46 60-846

REC-84

SEP 16 1974

(5) - Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-26974) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-38212) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (100-12810) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-26294) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-107419)
1cc T 924
1cc (D)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR [redacted] DATE 9/9/77

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AAG				
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.	9/20/74				
How Fwd.	5 SEP 25 1974				
By	[redacted]				

FBI/DOJ

NON SYMBOL SOURCE

ADMINISTRATIVE [redacted] ED

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]

by Letter Dated 10/21/76

Per FOIPA Request [redacted]

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9731320

- A -

COVER PAGE

None of the NECLC officers are included in the ADEX of the New York Office.

The following officers of the NECLC were formerly included in various categories of the ADEX, but were deleted inasmuch as they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the ADEX as set forth in Bureau memorandum 21-72, dated 9/12/72:

CORLISS LAMONT
EDITH TIGER
SIDNEY J. GLUCK
[redacted]
LEONARD BOUDIN
[redacted]
[redacted] is the subject of a Philadelphia investigation.

b6
b7C

MARY MOTHERSILL is identified as a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, New York City, in a reference. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

SA [redacted] observed EDITH TIGER introduced at the rally held on 2/2/71, under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis.

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b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-1B229(14) 100-107419-5697 100-107419-1B229(11) Used to characterize [redacted] 100-107419-1B229(13)
NY T-2 [redacted]	100-107419-1B229(8) 100-107419-1B229(9) 100-107419-1B229(7)
NY T-3 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	100-107419-1B229(5)

b7D

LEADS

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO)

Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington Field are being furnished a copy of this report because of past or present NECLC activities in those divisions.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject organization.

NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	
NY T-4	Used to characterize	b6 b7C b7D
[redacted]	[redacted]	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York b6 b7C
Date: SEP 13 1974

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CPUSA

Synopsis: The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, NY. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is Director. The NECLC, on January 30, 1974, presented petitions containing 50,000 signatures of persons calling for impeachment proceedings against President RICHARD NIXON to Representative PETER RODINO, JR., Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D. C. Various legal cases in which the NECLC has been involved are set forth. (U)

- P* -

[redacted]

[redacted]

Declassified 8/30/17

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted. b6 b7C

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter 4/29/76, [redacted] p. 2
Per FOIA Request

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

DETAILS:

All information contained in this report is unclassified except where there is the notation of ~~(Confidential)~~ (C) following the end of a paragraph. (U)

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) will hereinafter be referred to as the NECLC.

The NECLC was known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) prior to 1968. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., described the ECLC as an organization whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and, "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, it actually operates as a front for the Communist Party". The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The NECLC continues as a front of the CPUSA, with headquarters in New York, New York.

I. LOCATION

Sources made available copies of the May - June, 1974, issue of "Rights", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "Rights" reflects (U)

that the NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-1
August 29, 1974

II. OFFICERS (U)

Sources made available copies of the May - June, 1974, issue of "Rights" which lists the officers of the NECLC as follows:

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer	[redacted]
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Vice-Chairman	[redacted]
Vice-Chairwoman	MARY MOTHERSILL

b6
b7C

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the CPUSA, had referred to CORLISS (U)

No 60-41447

LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

(U)

Title 50, USC, Section 781, (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States". The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its

leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by CORLISS LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, [redacted] was introduced as the Chairman of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CPUSA.

b6
b7C

The Defense Committee of the CPUSA formed the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis (NYCFAD) in October, 1970, to obtain publicity for the CPUSA and to arouse support for ANGELA DAVIS, a self-admitted CPUSA member who was apprehended in New York City during October, 1970,

after a warrant had been issued in California charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder. After ANGELA DAVIS was acquitted of these charges in California, in June, 1972, the NYCFAD changed its name to the New York Committee to free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners (NYCFADAPP). Following a conference held in New York City on December 16, 1972, sponsored by the NYCFADAPP in conjunction with other New York City area political defense organizations, the name of the NYCFADAPP was changed to the United Defense to Free Political Prisoners (UDFPP) to aid all political prisoners and other victims of racism and repression in the New York City area.

(1)

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

(2)

NY T-3
February 8, 1972

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

(4)

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a communist and an attorney in New York City, prior to 1945.

LOUIS BUDENZ
June 21, 1950

III. SCOPE

Sources made available copies of an NECLC letter dated May, 1974, and signed by EDITH TIGER, Director. (4)

The NECLC letterhead for this letter lists an NECLC office at 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, with [redacted] and [redacted] as the Philadelphia counsels. (both same letterhead)

b6
b7C

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

IV. PUBLICATIONS

A. "Rights"

Sources made available copies of the May - June, 1974, issue of "Rights", which reflects that it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that [redacted].

b6
b7C

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

[redacted] who was the founder of the "National Guardian", was the leader of that publication as of February 25, 1967.

NY T-1
February 25, 1967

The December 1, 1961, edition of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" noted that the "National Guardian" (known since February 10, 1968, as the "Guardian") was established in 1947 as a "progressive

8416

" weekly" and stated that "Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia". The Communist Party, USA, is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international movement dominated by the Soviet Union.

The "Guardian" is currently located at 33 West 17th Street, New York, New York, and is self-described, in its May 9, 1973, edition as an "independent radical newsweekly".

An article appearing in the February 12, 1968, edition of the "New York Times" notes "The 'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America" and "takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making". This same article quoted one of the editors of the "Guardian" as saying "our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban Revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it but also to move along with it...we are movement people acting as journalists".

Sources made available copies of the February - March, 1974, issue of "Rights", which on Page 2 contained an article by [redacted] entitled "Report to Reader; Real Obscenity" which stated in part as follows: b6 b7C

"It was, ironically, on the birthday of the most popular President of modern times - Franklin Delano Roosevelt - that perhaps the most unpopular President of all time -

" Richard M. Nixon - delivered his State of the Union message on January 30.

"It was an address riddled with indecent cliches in a time of national dilemma which demanded the most statesmanlike effort to resolve the dilemma. Few expected that President Nixon would make such an effort, and their lack of expectation was entirely fulfilled. But even the vast majority who have come to expect little but camouflaging platitudes from Nixon must have been flabbergasted by the transparent hypocrisy of his speech--and one section in particular.

"Exhibiting his most unctuous sincerity, Nixon announced 'a major initiative to define the nature and extent of the basic rights of privacy and to erect new safeguards to insure that those rights are respected'.

"Instead of roaring their derision, a large sector of the assembled representatives of the people cheered this man who has supervised or sanctioned almost every possible form of invasion of privacy. He had approved the formation of the infamous White House 'Plumbers', bugged every visitor to the Oval Room, sic'd Henry Kissenger on to tapping the phones of government officials and journalists, approved the creation of a super-spy apparatus which stuck in the craw of even J. Edgar Hoover, authorized the infiltration of every organization-left of center and often crossing the center line-which opposed his policies. And lots more.

"The measure of sincerity of Nixon's concern for the right of privacy - in truth he believes that he alone has the right to hide any fact he wishes from the public - rests in the choice of Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska to introduce the legislation in the Congress. It was Hruska ... who asked us all to offer a prayer of gratitude to Attorney General Mitchell for his work in preparing the pending crime control bill. That bill, if it is passed, would flush the Nixon privacy bill, and the Bill of Rights, down the drain.

"Only a few weeks ago, a suit by Carl Stern, NBC-TV's sharp-eyed man in Washington, forced the FBI to release documents detailing an intensive three-year

"campaign by the FBI to 'disrupt and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various New Left organizations, their leadership and adherents'. This Counterintelligence Program ... was set up under directives from Hoover himself. The program supposedly was discontinued in 1971.

"Yet on January 16, 1974, Hoover's successor, Clarence M. Kelley, announced that he was seeking legislative approval to revive the counterintelligence program.

"The Kelley proposal was to be turned over to the new Attorney General, William Saxbe, who practically broke his hands applauding Nixon's privacy crusade.

"That's about the size of it. Nixon does not trust the people of this country because he knows they do not trust him. He is right. It is not as though every American is clear about his distrust of Nixon, but the overwhelming suspicion based on already revealed information is sufficient to warrant a full and immediate inquiry into the activities of the President in his five years in office.

"There is only one way that can be accomplished: impeachment. The machinery in the Congress is being prepared, but it is obvious that there is considerable foot-dragging.

"There is only one way to change that situation: public pressure on the Congress. The cheers for Nixon on Roosevelt's birthday was synthetic. Every Republican running for office, and every Democrat who has thrown his support to major Nixon legislation, was sitting uneasy in his seat that night.

"The most positive action any American can take in the waning months of the winter of 1974 is to make his Representative or Senator - whatever his party - so much more uneasy that he will be propelled out of his seat to push for immediate institution of impeachment proceedings.

"Nixon said that one year of Watergate was enough. Representative Bella Abzug of New York had a ready answer: Five years of Nixon are too much".

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

NY T-5
March 22, 1974

Sources made available copies of the February - March, 1974, issue of "Rights" which on Page 10 contained an article entitled "The Crime Control Bill; John Mitchell's Soul Marches On" which stated in part as follows:

"'With this bill they're tring to undo all the Supreme Court decisions we have won on civil liberties,' said Edith Tiger, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. 'It's a whole bag of tricks'.

"She was referring to a new crime control bill heading for consideration in the House and Senate. 'The bill which I introduce today,' said Senator Roman Hruska, (who introduced the bill in the Senate along with equally conservative Senator John McClellan), 'is recognized as a monumental effort by the Administration, including the Department of Justice....Particular accolades should go to former Attorney General John Mitchell.'

"The bill would reverse some of the more liberal Supreme Court decisions of the past 20 years - such as the ones on capital punishment and wiretapping - as well as making crimes of things that had never been crimes before.

"Some of the provisions of the new bill are:

"Death Penalty. Nixon proposes that the death penalty be mandatory for such crimes as treason, sabotage, espionage and 'for all specifically enumerated crimes under federal jurisdiction from which death results'.

"Wiretapping. Allows the President to wiretap people or national organizations he considers to be a

'danger to the structure' of the government. (The Supreme Court had ruled that wiretaps against domestic groups could be made only after court approval.) Also, the Attorney General can have installed a 48-hour 'emergency' wiretap without prior court approval. The provision also orders telephone company workers, building superintendents, etc., to cooperate 'forthwith and unobtrusively' with the FBI and police 'to accomplish the interception of a wire or oral communication.'

"Secrecy. Coming directly out of the Pentagon Papers case, this provides 3 years imprisonment and a $25,000 fine for a federal employee who 'communicates classified information' to someone else. This applies, 'even if the information was improperly classified at the time.'

"It also provides for 7 years and a $50,000 fine for anyone who received 'national defense information' and 'fails to deliver it promptly' back.

"Obscenity. While the Supreme Court decision ruled that what is obscene would be determined by the standards of the local community, thereby opening the door for anything to be censored in any one local area, the new bill would set federal standards. It would make it a crime to disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity.

"Entrapment. This section of the bill puts the burden of proof on the defendant to prove that he or she was 'unlawfully entrapped' even though it comes out in a trial that an agent provocateur used 'deception', provided 'a facility or an opportunity' and used 'active inducement' in committing a crime. This section surely comes in response to a number of recent political cases (Harrisburg 6, Camden 28, Gainesville 8) which were won, at least in part, because the jury recognized how agents provocateurs in the cases attempted to set up the defendants. It puts the defendants in the position of having to prove their innocence.

"Revival of the Smith Act, (provisions of which the Supreme Court overturned in 1957). Makes it a crime punishable by 15 years in jail and a $100,000 fine for advocacy or membership in an organization that supposedly calls for revolutionary change in the United States.

"Marijuana. In the face of a national move towards relaxation of penalties, this would establish a 1 year and $10,000 penalty for possession of a small amount for personal use; 3 years and a $25,000 fine if arriving or departing from a trip outside the country.

"Other parts of the bill stiffen penalties for the so-called Rap Brown Act, sabotage and demonstrations on military property, and would do away with the insanity plea".

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

NY T-5
March 22, 1974

V. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. NECLC Test Cases

Sources made available copies of the February - March, 1974, issue of "Rights" which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

On Pages 21 - 22, under the heading "NECLC Roundup" there appeared several articles which stated in part as follows:

[redacted] had been employed by the Western Penitentiary, a maximum security prison in Pittsburgh, as a teacher and notary public since January 26, 1972. b6 b7C

"From the beginning he related closely to the

prisoners and their severe state of oppression. This caused him to become a target of abuse by the administration and security force alike. In his 18-month employment he was searched upon entering and/or leaving the prison no less than 40 times. He was viewed by the prison officials as a radical.

"In the wake of this harassment [redacted] was transferred from Western Penitentiary to an office dealing with community treatment. The reason given was that [redacted] had gone outside the 'normal channels' of the prison investigatory process to rectify the wrongs that had been done. b6 b7C

"Presently pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania is a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. 1983 undertaken by the Pittsburgh office of NECLC, against various prison officials. Pre-trial discovery has been completed and a jury trial is scheduled to begin soon.

"Dr. Corliss Lamont, NECLC chairman, issued the following statement on January 10:

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee deplores the two fire-bombings January 6 and 9 of the national office of the Communist Party. These bombings make seven terrorist attacks within 14 months against Communist headquarters. Hence it is evident that the New York City Administration is not providing sufficient protection against the criminals responsible. We call on Mayor Beame and Police Commissioner Cobb to rectify this situation and prosecute those who are making a shambles of democracy in our great city."

"In an appeal filed in the United States Supreme Court on October 9, 1973, attorneys for NECLC challenged the constitutionality of New York statutes and court rules designed to limit and regulate the legal service activities of groups and corporations. The appeal was filed in behalf of several groups which provide various legal services without fee, including NECLC...

"The constitutional attack is focussed on regulations promulgated in 1970 by the Manhattan Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. The appellants contend that the challenged provisions infringe their freedoms of speech and association, their right to petition the courts for redress of grievances and their right to counsel. In addition they contend that the regulations are unconstitutionally discriminatory in that they do not apply to fee-charging groups and corporations providing legal services for profit."

"The Pittsburgh office has undertaken a case involving the termination of [redacted], a music teacher at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] had been employed by the university for four years. After his termination he was not granted a due process hearing. NECLC argued that such a hearing was mandated both constitutionally and contractually. [redacted] case also collaterally involves arbitrary evaluations by the Tenure Committee as a result of using anonymous materials in the evaluation process. b6 b7C

"Litigation has not been instituted. Negotiations are being conducted with the union and the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

"Attorneys for NECLC are [redacted] and [redacted]." b6 b7C

"A suit has been instituted involving an attempt to gain the right to vote for prisoners. Prisoners are expressly excluded from the Pennsylvania state statutory definition of absentee voter. This is being attacked on an equal protection basis.

"NECLC strategy involves first meeting with the Election Commissioner to attempt to resolve the issue administratively. Failing an administrative solution, litigation will be instituted in either the State or Federal courts.

"The case is being argued for [redacted] a disenfranchised prisoner at Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh. He, along with the other disenfranchised b6 b7C

"inmates, would be plaintiffs in the lawsuits.

"The attorneys are [redacted] and [redacted]."

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

NY T-5
March 22, 1974

Sources made available copies of the May - June, 1974, issue of "Rights" which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

On Pages 20 - 21, under the heading "An NECLC Roundup" there appeared several articles which stated in part as follows:

"In the long struggle of the California lettuce and grape workers for effective unionization, the secondary boycott - directed at food stores throughout the country - has been a primary organization weapon. The weapon has often been blunted, however, by court orders enjoining the United Farm Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and its many sympathizers from picketing or calling for boycott.

"In Pittsburgh, however, a judge of the County Court of Common Pleas has refused to grant an A & P request for an injunction against picketing or leaflet distribution at the company's 53 stores in Allegheny County. The court ruled that the UFWU could maintain seven pickets at any one store and could distribute boycott leaflets, provided entrances were not blocked, there was no interference with store entry, and no union supporters entered the store 'for illegal purposes'. The company had not alleged, in its injunction request, any interference or store entry; it had complained only of loss of business arising out of the picketers' message.

"The Pittsburgh decision was the first to give legal sanction to the union's secondary boycott efforts, and represents an important gain for labor generally in its resistance to the long national prohibition against such boycotts. [redacted], NECLC Pittsburgh attorney, represented the United Farm Workers in the case."

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"The Federal District Court in Philadelphia has before it a sweeping class action suit designed to bar Mayor Frank Rizzo, the Police Department, and a private corporation with investments in South Africa from continuing surveillance against citizens active in the protest against war and imperialism. The suit was filed in February by local attorneys acting in behalf of the NECLC...

"The suit argues that police surveillance and intelligence-gathering directed against citizens not charged with crime, the maintenance of files containing the information, and dissemination of it for various purposes constitute interference with political expression and activity, punishment without due process, denial of equal protection of the law to people holding certain kinds of beliefs and invasion of privacy. It asks that the city, the police and the INA Corporation be permanently enjoined from gathering, storing, or disseminating this information; that all files now in existence be ordered destroyed; that anyone subjected to surveillance of this kind be entitled to $15,000 compensatory damages; and that the seven plaintiffs be given $10,000 punitive damages each.

"NECLC attorneys filing the suit were [redacted] and [redacted]."

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"Philadelphia NECLC attorneys [redacted] and [redacted] are representing a city fire lieutenant in a suit against city police and top fire department officials, following the fire lieutenant's dismissal for seeking protection against a cop who had viciously beaten both him and a member of his company. Fire Commissioner [redacted], [redacted], is a chief defendant in the suit."

"A year ago Rights (March 1973) proclaimed a victory for conscientious objectors' rights in the case of [redacted], who had been denied educational

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b7C

" assistance under the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. In an action taken under the aegis of the NECLC, Judge W. A. Garrity of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts overruled the Veterans Administration and decided that [redacted], who had performed the two years' alternate service required of COs, was entitled to veterans benefits. b6 b7C

"The victory, unfortunately, was short-lived. Early in March of this year, the Supreme Court reversed Judge Garrity in an 8-1 decision, with Justice William O. Douglas as the lone dissenter. Justice William J. Brennan, writing for the majority, argued that Congress had a rational basis for limiting educational benefits to military service veterans as a means of helping them readjust to civilian life. Alternate service performers, he maintained, were not required to leave civilian life to perform their service."

"As a result of a suit brought by attorneys for the NECLC on behalf of the Columbia University chapter, a national honorary educational society - Phi Delta Kappa - has dropped its resistance to admission of women to local chapter membership. The national organization had threatened to expel from the society chapters admitting women. Following initiation of the court action by the Columbia chapter, however, it agreed to allow female membership."

"Pittsburgh attorneys for the NECLC have filed a class action suit in Federal District Court in behalf of [redacted], who has been denied admission to the all-male Carpenters Union apprenticeship program. The action is directed against the Union's District Council of Western Pennsylvania and charges sex discrimination. b6 b7C

"Union officials deny discrimination. [redacted] they say, simply failed the program's written examination. She is an honors graduate from the University of Pittsburgh who had developed an interest in carpentry while taking a woodworking course at college.--

"In addition to the court suit, which is being

" handled by attorney [redacted], she has filed complaints with the State Equal Opportunities Commission and the State Department of Labor. She says she has received moral support not only from civil rights groups, but from rank-and-file union members." b6 b7C

On Page 22, under the heading "Two Important Cases; Suits on the Rights of Prisoners" there appeared two articles which stated in part as follows:

"A decision is awaited at this writing on a suit of the Pennsylvania Imprisoned Citizens Union which requests adjustment of a long series of prisoners' grievances and their right to bargain collectively for better working and living conditions.

"A hearing on the suit, a class action in behalf of all prisoners, was held recently before a judge of the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The ICU was represented by two attorneys of the Philadelphia office of the NECLC, [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

"The ICU was organized some three years ago, and initially filed an action against the then Governor Raymond Shafer and the state prison superintendent. Two years later, the American Civil Liberties Union entered the case. The complaint was amended and counsel assigned to the prisoners' organization, which is headed by [redacted] and has several hundred members. The ACLU was joined by NECLC. Before the court hearing took place, ACLU counsel withdrew and the two NECLC attorneys appeared for the prisoners." b6 b7C

"NECLC attorneys in Philadelphia have filed a $400,000 damage suit in Federal District Court in behalf of an ex-prisoner who has become chronically ill as a result of a drug study conducted in the county jail. The suit charges inadequate information concerning the nature of the drug tested, failure to take the subject off the study after he became ill, and failure to diagnose or treat his illness while in jail. Defendants are officers

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"and employees of the Ivy Research Laboratories, Philadelphia County officials, and the city itself.

"The request for $100,000 compensatory and $300,000 punitive damages was filed by [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], for the NECLC. The plaintiff charges he was deprived of rights guaranteed him under the 4th, 8th, and 14th amendments."

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NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

B. Campaign to Impeach President NIXON

The "Guardian" in its February 13, 1974, issue on Page 2 carried an article entitled "Petitions for Impeachment" which stated in part as follows:

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) presented 50,000 petition signatures Jan. 30 to Rep. Peter Rodino (D - N.J.), calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. Rodino is chairman of the House committee which is undertaking the impeachment inquiry. The NECLC plans to continue the petition campaign until Nixon is removed from office."

Sources made available copies of the February - March, 1974, issue of "Rights" which on Page 21, under the heading "NECLC Roundup" contained an article entitled "50,000 Impeachment Signatures" which contained the following:

"Petitions bearing the signatures of 50,000 persons calling for impeachment proceedings against President Nixon were presented to Representative Peter Rodino, Jr. (D - N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, on January 30 in Washington.

"The signatures were gathered in a campaign over the last six months by the NECLC. They were presented to Rodino in his office at the Rayburn Building by Dr.

8416

" Corliss Lamont, chairman of the NECLC, and Mrs. Edith Tiger, its director.

"The petitions called for support of resolutions for impeachment already introduced in the House, and were accompanied by a factsheet listing the reasons for the action. Signatures were received from every state in the Union. In addition, in the last months, the NECLC placed advertisements in the New York Times, the New York Law Journal, and the Boston Globe."

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

NY T-5
March 22, 1974

Sources made available copies of a NECLC letter dated May, 1974, and signed by EDITH TIGER, Director.

This letter, which is addressed to "Dear Associate", states in part as follows:

"Your past support has permitted us to continue our important work for civil liberties in this country. The most recent disclosure of transcripts by Richard Nixon has shocked and dismayed even the most sophisticated. We must continue to pressure the Congress to Impeach."

NY T-1
July 3, 1974

NY T-2
June 25, 1974

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The "Guardian" in its April 24, 1974, issue on

NY 100-107419

Page 2, carried an item entitled "Blast 'Subversive' List" which stated as follows:

"In a telegram to Attorney General William Saxbe, the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee chairman, Corliss Lamont, denounced the recent order to revive the list of 'subversive organizations' as a 'clear violation of the First Amendment'."

[redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 1-7-72)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	5/29/75	9/4/74 - 5/21/75

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY [redacted] b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-CPUSA

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted], dated 9/13/74, at New York. b3 b6 b7C b7E

-P*-

DECLASSIFIED ON 8/30/77 [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

[redacted] Declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 9/9/77

CONVIC.	FUG.	FIN	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

[redacted] NTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW b6 b7C

COPIES MADE:

(5) - Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-26974) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-38212) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (100-12810) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-26294) (INFO)
1 - New York (100-107419)

[redacted] 0-1 NY 2/12/76

100-384660-847 REC-63

16 JUN 2 1975 (RM)

REC-38 157-1116

	Examination	Attached Report
Agency	[redacted]	
Request Rec'd		
Date Fwd.	6/12/75	
How Fwd.	[redacted]	
By	[redacted]	

Notations

NON SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE ATTACHED b6 b7C

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter Dated
Per FOIPA Request [redacted]
190-83-2

5 NOV 19 1975

-A-
COVER PAGE

None of the NECLC officers are included in the ADEX of the New York Office.

The following officers of the NECLC were formerly included in various categories of the Security Index or ADEX, but were deleted inasmuch as they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the ADEX as set forth in Bureau memorandum 21-72, dated 9/12/72:

CORLISS LAMONT
EDITH TIGER
SIDNEY J. GLUCK sidney Gluck C.P. member

[redacted] b6 b7C

LEONARD BOUDIN C.P. member

[redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of a Philadelphia investigation. PH.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

MARY MOTHERSILL is identified as a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, New York City, in a reference. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

SA [redacted] observed EDITH TIGER introduced at the rally held on 2/2/71, under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. b6 b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	100-107419-1B230(9) 100-107419-5711 100-107419-1B229(15)
NY T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

b7D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-4 [redacted]	100-107419-1B230(6) 100-107419-1B230(7) Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	100-107419-1B230(1) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO)

Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington Field are being furnished a copy of this report because of past or present NECLC activities in those divisions.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject organization.

NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	
NY T-3	Used to characterize	b7D
[redacted]	[redacted]	

D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York

Date: 5/29/75

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CPUSA

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, NY. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is Director. The December, 1974, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", a NECLC publication, states the NECLC "was founded in 1951 with one objective: to re-establish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights". At the NECLC Bill of Rights dinner held at the Americana Hotel in NYC, on 12/6/74, CORLISS LAMONT presented the NECLC Tom Paine Award to JANE FONDA and TOM HAYDEN, both members of the Indo-China Peace Campaign. Various legal cases in which the NECLC has been involved are set forth.

-P*-

DETAILS

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will hereinafter be referred to as the NECLC.

A characterization of the NECLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable informtion in the past, except where otherwise noted.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 O - 406-840

I. LOCATION

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975, issue of "Rights", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "Rights" reflects that the NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York. (X)

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York. (4)

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

II. OFFICERS

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975 issue of "Rights" which lists the officers of the NECLC as follows: (5)

Chairman	CORLISS LAMONT
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J. GLUCK
Treasurer	[redacted]
General Counsel	LEONARD BOUDIN
Vice-Chairman	[redacted]
Vice-Chairwoman	MARY MOTHERSILL

b6
b7C

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), had referred (4)

NY C.P. Member

to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ was a member.

A characterization of the CPUSA is contained in the appendix hereto.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by CORLISS LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, [redacted] the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CPUSA.

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A characterization of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis is contained in the appendix hereto under the name United Defense to Free Political Prisoners.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

[NY T-2
February 8, 1972]

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

[NY T-3
December 11, 1956]

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a communist and an attorney in New York City, prior to 1945.

[redacted]
June 21, 1950

b7D

III. SCOPE

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1974 issue of "Rights" which on Page 15 listed the following offices affiliated with the NECLC and the attorneys in charge:

Washington: DAVID REIN with the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
430 National Press Building
Washington, DC

8417

Philadelphia: [redacted] and [redacted]

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b7C

(4)

ATTORNEY

Pittsburgh: The Law Office
505 Court Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

[NY T-4
November 13, 1974] C

[NY T-5
October 15, 1974] C

[NY T-1
October 24, 1974] C

The "New York Guild Lawyer", March - April, 1962 issue, self-described as a publication of the National Lawyer's Guild (NLG), set forth that DAVID REIN of Washington, DC was an Executive Board member of the NLG in 1962.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

IV. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

(4)

Source made available a copy of the December, 1974 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" on the back cover states in part as follows regarding the aims and objectives of the NECLC.

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was founded in 1951 with one objective: To re-establish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of

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"Rights. For twenty-two years, the NECLC has pursued this singleminded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion, and the right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and-in the last years particularly-to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war. Above all, it has defended the right to dissent."

V. PUBLICATIONS

NY T-4
December 9, 1974

A. "Rights"

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975 issue of "Rights", which reflects that it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that [redacted] is the Editor and [redacted] is the Associate Editor.

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b7C

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

[redacted] of the "National Guardian", was the leader of that publication as of February 25, 1967.

NY T-4
February 25, 1967

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix hereto under the name the "Guardian".

The April, 1963 issue of the "Monthly Review", on page 693, contained an article by [redacted] and an editor's note disclosed that [redacted] was a member of the Eiitorial Board and Staff of the 'Daily Worker' and 'The Worker' for many years until he severed his connections in 1958".

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(4)

"Monthly Review" is an independent socialist magazine with editorial and business offices located in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication.

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1974 issue of "Rights" which on Page 2 contained an article entitled "Report to Readers; The Succession", which stated in part as follows:

"The resignation of President Nixon did not mark the end of an era. Rather, it marked the removal from office of one of the most hateful, evil, and inflexible figures ever to disgrace the American political scene. Particularly in the area of civil liberties, Richard Nixon's career of almost 30 years was studded with efforts to nullify the Bill of Rights, beginning with his persecution of Alger Hiss and continuing through his espousal of the Criminal Code Reform bill of 1973.

"The word 'removal' is consciously used: Nixon's resignation was forced by an often misinformed, sometimes confused but essentially decent public which forced the Legislative and Judiciary branches of government to confront the issue-and finally forced the Executive to make the decision to get out. There were no other options. The NECLC is proud to have been the first national organization to begin to mobilize the nation on the issue of impeachment.

"A sense of relief is both natural and appropriate. But there is no reason for euphoria in the

"succession of Gerald Ford to the Presidency. Throughout his career in the House of Representatives, Ford was a willing disciple of the military-industrial complex--against which President Eisenhower warned in his farewell address--and his record on civil liberties is dismal. Item: his unsucessful effort to force through the House the impeachment of Mr. Justice Douglas.

(U)

"All this having been said, it would be a denial of basic human aspirations not to acknowledge that we are entering upon a time of hope. It is a time when the national revulsion against Nixonism could be turned to positive action to nullify the damage done by a foul-spirited administration.

"Toward this end, the utmost public pressure must be brought to bear upon all branches of government --the Congressional elections of November, 1974 are an excellent starting point--and upon the press and broadcasting industries. The media are crucial. Despite much deserved individual congratulations in the pursuit of the Watergate scandal (and excessive general self-congratulations), the media must be charged with a defective record in permitting the disreputable career of Richard Nixon to proceed without serious question or investigation for almost three decades.

"The bitter lesson of the recent past demands a de-emphasis on the President and a re-emphasis on the Presidency and its role in solving critical domestic and world problems. The focus must be on the economy and inflation at home, on the foreign policy of the United States, and on the question of race and human rights. And, above all, on the deficiencies in our system of government and laws which have brought us to our present human condition.

"One intolerable condition is the invasion and violation of privacy as demonstrated in the Watergate affair, and in the now-it-can-be-told books about the operations of the FBI and CIA and the lesser-known alphabetical intelligence agencies. In his first speech to a joint session of the Congress-to tumultuous applause--President Ford said:

"'There will be no illegal tappings, eavesdropping, buggings or break-ins during my administration.'

"Splendid. But the operative word is illegal. How about the legal tappings, eavesdropping and buggings (it would be hard to define a legal break-in)? Will the new administration sanction the legal violation of privacy (illegal under the Constitution in any case) while condemning any such acts when they are beyond the law? If the Criminal Code Reform Act is passed, such activities will be so universally permitted--legally--there will be little need to pursue them illegally.

"In that same speech, Ford pledged himself to a program that will of course be called 'the Four C's': 'Communication, conciliation, compromise, and cooperation'.

"We respectfully suggest a fifth: 'Constitutionality.'"

(U)

NY T-4
November 13, 1974

NY T-5
October 15, 1974

NY T-1
October 24, 1974

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1974 issue of "Rights" which on page 9 contained

an article entitled "That Awful Long List", which states in part as follows:

"Attorney General William Saxbe announced last June that the Justice Department was dropping its 'Subversive Organization List.'

"An aide explained to reporters, however, that its abolition would have 'no effect on the 52 organizations the FBI has under investigation'. When reporters--who had never heard of the list of 52--asked which groups were on it, the Justice Department staff member refused to answer on the grounds that it was a secret list. Asked if this didn't amount to a new 'subversive list', Assistant Attorney General Kevin Maroney maintained that it was not a list at all, since it wasn't written down.

"The 27-year-old list, last revised in 1955, contained the names of 300 organizations designated by various attorneys general as 'subversive'. The government had used the list in a questionnaire screening applicants for federal positions, asking prospective employees (including draftees into the military) if they had ever had any contact with any of the organizations listed.

"Saxbe admitted that 'it is now apparent (the list) serves no useful purpose', an indication that it was not being dropped out of any concern for civil liberties. In fact, the list was so archaic that only 30 of the 300 organizations on it still exist. As a result of a court decision in 1951 requiring that groups be given a hearing before being placed on the list, no new names have been added since 1955.

"Saxbe also explained that while the list was disappearing, government employment applications would still have a loyalty oath. The new form will ask if the applicant was ever a member of the Communist

" Party or any other group 'which during the period of your membership you knew was advocating that the government...should be overthrown or overturned by force, violence or any unlawful means.' Saxbe added that personnel security programs will 'naturally' be contained in all federal agencies."

NY T-4
November 13, 1974

NY T-5
October 15, 1974

NY T-1
October 24, 1974

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975 issue of "Rights", which on page 2 contained an article entitled "Report to Readers; Uncovering the CIA Today", which stated in part as follows:

"In Mc Carthy witch-hunt days, the NECLC, along with other consistent defenders of the Bill of Rights, continually warned that its guarantees were indivisible; that denying them to the Communists would inevitably undermine the rights of all. As the Cold War has receded and its hypnotic effects have been dissipated, the extent of the general erosion of the nation's liberties has been slowly emerging. A major element of that erosion has been the mammoth growth of a secret police--CIA and FBI--which, under the guise of intelligence gathering for national security purposes, has not only established the apparatus for imposition of absolute control over the nation but has actively intervened to disrupt legitimate dissident organizations and to harass dissenters. Just as the 'security' agencies have ignored the international prohibitions against inter-

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" vention in the internal lives of other nations, so have they swept aside all constitutional barriers against official interference with the private lives and domestic political activities of Americans.

"In recent months considerable public furor has developed over the domestic activies of the CIA, directed against American citizens in plain violation of its charter. But how could it be expected that a government agency designed to undermine in secret operations the freedom of other peoples--using fraud, theft, bribery, arson, torture, assassinations, perjury and other criminal means--would respect the laws and freedoms of its own country? The CIA's incompatibility with our constitutional processes is built into its mode of operation. Covertly, it shapes the conditions which determine war or peace, though the Constitution requires this be decided by our elected congressional representatives. The Constitution mandates publication of all government expenditures; the CIA's are hidden. The Constitution compels a free press. The CIA demands that its activities be immune from this requirement, and behind this immunity it has done precisely what the free press guarantee was designed to prevent.

"The recent exposures concerning CIA domestic activity involve its maintenance of files on thousands of Americans, its participation in the lawless operations of the Nixon Aministration's 'plumbers' and in the Watergate cover-up, its infiltration of radical demonstrations. By 1969, over 25 CIA agents were monitoring the activities of Americans in New York City alone.

"As a result of the exposures, President Ford set up the Rockefeller Commission and both houses of Congress have named special committees to study the ac-

" tivities, both here and abroad, of CIA and other intelligence agencies. There is some fear that the emphasis on the CIA domestic activities may serve to divert from its criminal actions abroad. For civil libertarians devoted to maintenance of democratic freedoms at home, the idea that their country has become the major threat to other peoples' freedoms cannot but be intolerable.

"The Spring, 1968, issue of Rights was devoted entirely to a report on the revelations of CIA corruption of the National Student Association, as well as of other liberal and academic groups. We are here reprinting a section of the report describing the agency's activities as then exposed. It is well to recall them in the lights of the current scene, and to recall also that the NECLC seven years ago was bringing to light material which only now is being brought to the attention of the public by the general press. While it is commendable that the press is beginning to reassert an adversary role to government, however sporadically, it might examine itself to the extent of asking why it did not publish information about the CIA which was available to it many years ago. If the press does not ask itself these questions, they ought to be posed by the public itself."

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

Source made available a copy of the April-May, 1975 issue of "Rights", which on pages 13-14 contained an article entitled "40 Years too Late; Death of the Un-Americans", which stated in part as follows:

"The House Internal Security Committee (HISC), the anti-'subversive' investigating unit of the House of

" Representatives, died at age 40 years on January 14, when the new House approved a motion to abolish it.

"Formerly known as the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Committee collected over a million files on activists, and conducted hearings and investigations that produced sensationalist news copy but little legislation.

"Its major targets included the Communist Party USA, labor organizers, immigrants, New Dealers, blacks, anti-war and other activists who suffered fines, prison sentences, ruined livelihoods, and smeared reputations as a result.

"The Committee allowed 25 government agencies, including the Civil Service Commission, access to its files in order to make loyalty-security checks on government employees. As recently as 1971, there were 963 'visits' by government agencies to the files.

"The Committee was first formed in 1938 as a special House committee under the chairmanship of Martin Dies, an anti-labor, anti-immigrant, Communist-hating Representative from Texas. The Dies Committee was authorized to investigate 'subversive' and 'un-American propaganda activities in the United States', to safeguard the 'form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution.'

"HISC has not been completely buried, despite the January 14 decision to abolish it from the House. The Committee's jurisdiction--investigation of 'subversive activities'--was to be transferred to the House Judiciary Committee, where the former HISC staff will be relocated, and the notorious files, which numbered 750,000 in 1974, sent for inspection. Whether the files will permanently close has not been settled."

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

B. "The Bill of Rights Journal"

Source made available a copy of the December, 1974 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which reflects that [redacted] this NECLC publication. (U) b6 b7C

NY T-4
December 9, 1974

Source made available a copy of the December, 1974 issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which on pages 30-36 contains an article by [redacted], USA, [redacted] the Grand Jury Coalition, comprising representatives of the NECLC, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the American Civil Liberties Union among others, entitled "The Grand Jury After the Flood", which stated in part as follows: b6 b7C

"Almost two and a half years have passed since that fateful morning in June, 1972 when burglars were apprehended in the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, setting off a chain of events unparalleled in the history of the American Republic. The systematic and widespread grand jury war on dissent waged by the Nixon administration through its reactivated Internal Security Division (ISD), never particularly visible to the general public even in its heyday, was relegated to an historical footnote as cataclysmic events, often centered around grand juries, decimated the ranks of the Nixon regime.

"A law-and-order Vice President found himself forced to resign from office by a grand jury indictment. After his resignation, Spiro Agnew charged that 'as things now stand, immunity is an open invitation to perjury. In the hands of an ambitious prosecutor, it can amount to legalized extortion and bribery...' Agnew went as far as to say that if such things as reform of immunity laws would result then 'the suffering and sacrifice that I have had to undergo in the course of all this will be worthwhile.'

"Though he did not go quite as far as Agnew, John D. Ehrlichman found a new enthusiasm for grand jury reform in the midst of his legal problems: '...one of the things I would like to spend some time on after we're clear of all this is a reform of the grand jury system.... To see it in operation here as it has been conducted has opened my eyes as to the shortcomings of it.'

"If this is not enough, we see John W. Dean, III, author of the 1970 legislation that helped launch the Administration's grand jury war on dissent through 'use' immunity and special grand juries, bargaining to obtain a grant of immunity. We also see Robert C. Mardian, who as Assistant Attorney General personally directed the ISD campaign, and who argued in the Keith case before the Supreme Court that the President has virtually unrestricted power to engage in domestic electronic surveillance for national security, indicted for his alleged role in Watergate-related matters.

"And Richard Nixon himself (a pardoned unindicted co-conspirator) on April 23, 1969, told the Congress that he 'sought a modern general witness immunity stature under which witnesses in Federal criminal cases could be compelled to testify under threat of a prison sentence for contempt...' because 'control and reduction of crime are among the first and constant concerns of this administration.' Nevertheless on April 17, 1973, the same Nixon expressed the view that 'no individual holding, in the past or at present, a position of major importance in the Admistration should be given immunity from prosecution.'

"Though such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) pressed the Nixon Administrations's misuse of the grand jury as one of Nixon's impeachable offenses, developments during the past two years caused many others to see the grand jury in a different light, and the need to reform and revitalize the grand jury as a distant, if not moot concern. (Such widespread views have more than offset the swelling of the ranks of grand jury reformers by former Administration officials.)

"The words 'grand jury' appeared in headlines across the country, day after day, as the tables were turned on the Nixon Administration. A U.S. Court of Appeals (October, 1973) decision concerning delivery of White House tapes to the Watergate grand jury, seemed to erase decades of erosion of the constitutionally mandated functioning of the grand jury, when it proclaimed that 'if the grand jury were a legal appendage of the executive, it could hardly serve its historic functions as shield for the innocent and sword against corruption in high places.'

"Much has been and will be written and said about Watergate. Perhaps as pointed a picture as any came from conservative Senator James Buckley of New York, when he called for Nixon's resignation well in advance of most of his colleagues. He spoke of the 'crisis of the regime ...a disorder, a trauma involving every tissue of the nation', causing 'a pervasive and undeniable sense of frustration and impotence that has become the dominant political mood'. He warned that this 'crises of the regime...has shown no signs of receding... and has resulted in a widespread conviction...that it has done unique and perhaps irrevocable damage to our entire system of government.'

"Whether or not one completely agrees with Senator Buckley's analysis, this crisis of confidence is beyond dispute. The American people have grown increasingly fearful about the state of their constitutional rights, and increasingly distrustful of their elected and appointed officials.

"Just as two and a half years of Watergate have done nothing to alter this basic situation, also unaffected is the 'star chamber inquisition' potential in the unreformed grand jury system. The second Watergate investigation did show that effective investigation and indictment can occur without forcing immunity on witnesses and without wholesale violation of procedural rights and Constitutional guarantees. Watergate also did serve at least temporarily to terminate the systematic use of the grand jury for political harassment, intelligence gathering and repression, as ISD had practiced it.

"Watergate did not end political abuse of the grand jury or insure that such systematic efforts as the ISD campaign cannot be repeated in the future. Such court decisions as Calandra (handed down by the Supreme Court January 8, 1974) which abolished the exclusionary rule for grand jury proceedings, make misuse of the grand jury all the more inviting.

"Whatever reforms the Congress enacts (several have been proposed), a number of other things must be done as well. The understanding of the Founding Fathers must be renewed among 20th-century men and women as to the purpose of the grand jury and the important obligations and opportunities it vests in the people. Financial and other burdens must be removed to insure that citizens from all walks of life can serve on grand juries. Much more attention must be paid to the grand jury in law school curricula.

"In states and counties across the country where, for example, grand juries often are mandated to report on prison conditions, the grand jury can play a much more active role in redressing wrongs and protecting rights. Considerable reform is needed in state systems, without exception.

"Back in 1774, 'actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a sincere desire to promote justice, righteous and good government, as being essential to the happiness of the community', 22 Bostonians, including Paul Revere, found it necessary to refuse to serve on colonial grand juries dominated and manipulated by the Crown. Two hundred years later, 'actuated' by the same concerns which have been magnified by the Watergate crisis, we must reclaim that wayward institution as the bastion of liberty it once was--and is intended to be."

NY T-4
December 9, 1974

VI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. NECLC Test Cases

Sources made available copies of the September - October, 1974 issue of "Rights", which on page 15 contained an article entitled "Blacks Sue Philadelphia Union", which stated as follows:

"Two black members of a Philadelphia operating engineers' local union, beaten twice in union headquarters because of a lawsuit alleging job discrimination against black members, are seeking damages in Federal District Court for injuries arising out of the beatings. Defendants include several union officials and members who participated in the beatings or did nothing to stop them, and Local 542 of the Operating Engineers.

"In November, 1971, 12 black members of the local, joined by the state administration, initiated a class action lawsuit against the union alleging job discrimination. In the process of deposition-taking some months later two of the plaintiffs, [redacted] and [redacted], were badly beaten in the union offices. The following day, [redacted] and another black member, [redacted], were set upon by a gang of union members who had gathered outside of headquarters for the purpose. They were rescued by police. The attackers made it clear that their anger was directed at the blacks because of the lawsuit charging job bias.

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PA.

(41)

"[redacted] and [redacted] are suing for compensatory and punitive damages. They are represented by attorneys [redacted] and [redacted] of NECLC's Philadelphia office."

b6
b7C

NY T-4
November 13, 1974

NY T-5
October 15, 1974

NY T-1
October 24, 1974

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975 issue of "Rights" which contained several articles regarding various legal cases the NECLC has been involved in. Some of these are as follows:

On page 27 under the heading "Harrington v. Colby" there appeared an article which stated as follows:

847

"Congressman Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) has launched the first full-scale legal attack on CIA activities--both domestic and foreign. The recently filed complaint alleges the CIA to be engaging in lawless behavior in that its activities far exceed its statutory authorization simply to collect foreign intelligence information.

"General Counsel Boudin and [redacted] and [redacted] of Rabinowitz, Boudin & Standard are representing Congressman Harrington on behalf of NECLF".

On page 27-28 under the heading "Fortune Society v. Rockefeller" there appeared an article which stated as follows:

"This action challenges the constitutionality of the disciplinary procedures employed by the New York State Correctional Department. The case originally attacked a wide variety of practices of the department, but while the case was pending the department promulgated numerous changes in its rules.

"The remaining issues, which are of fundamental importance to every inmate in New York State prisons, will be argued by [redacted] on behalf of NECLC before a three-judge court in the near future."

On page 28, under the heading "Rucker v. Saxbe" there appeared an article which stated as follows:

[redacted]

"The action on his behalf raises the fundamental issue of whether the United States government can deprive an individual of a right as important as citizenship without proof that the individual had actual knowledge of a statutory requirement. Decision on the District Court level is expected within the next several months.

"[redacted] is being represented by [redacted] on behalf of NECLC, in conjunction with Ira Gollobin, an NECLC Executive Committee member." b6 b7C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On page 28, under the heading "Pierre, Et Al v. United States of America" there appeared an article which stated as follows:

"Approximately 500 Haitian refugees who fled the repressive regime of Haiti have been denied political asylum by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. NECLC has undertaken representation of the plaintiffs in the test case which will determine whether the Haitians can be returned to their country of origin, where they face possible death, and at least certain imprisonment.

"Among the issues of first impression raised is whether the government must afford due process procedures in determining whether a claimant to asylum is a political 'refugee' within the meaning of United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees . . .

[redacted], [redacted] and Boudin have undertaken the representation on behalf of NECLC with Gollobin." b6 b7C

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

B. Bill of Rights Dinner

On the evening of December 6, 1974, the Annual NECLC Bill of Rights Dinner was held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City with approximately 1,000 persons in attendance.

CORLISS LAMONT was the Chairman of the dinner and in his opening remarks stated that while great victories had been won in the field of civil liberties, there were plenty of struggles still ahead.

CORLISS LAMONT also stated that the prospects for universal peace were excellent and that if Israel would cooperate and return the seized Arab territories and recognize and deal with the Palestinian guerillas under ARAFAT, a genuine and lasting peace could be achieved in the Middle East.

NY, CALIF.

The next speaker was STANLEY SHEINBAUM, Head of the Southern California Civil Liberties Union, who stated that while he was not a member of the NECLC, he was in full sympathy with it.

The special guest speaker was Representative MICHAEL HARRINGTON of Massachusetts and stated that he was honored to be present.

Representative HARRINGTON in his remarks told of his experiences in exposing the work of the CIA in the Chilean overthrow of power.

Representative HARRINGTON also assured the assemblage that he would continue to seek out the truth and fight against all efforts to suppress civil liberties.

NY 100-107419

CORLISS LAMONT presented the Tom Paine Award of the NECLC to JANE FONDA and TOM HAYDEN, both members of the Indo-China Peace Campaign (IPC).

JANE FONDA in her acceptance speech stated that the American people did not know the truth of what is happening in Vietnam so a new organization the "United Campaign" has been formed to bring the truth to America. She said the aim is to bring real peace to Vietnam and the principal way is to force the United States to stop sending military aid to South Vietnam, which is supporting a corrupt and dictatorial regime, which is suppressing freedom in South Vietnam and at the same time supporting American imperialism in Southeast Asia.

TOM HAYDEN in his acceptance speech spoke about the ceaseless struggle to protect and preserve civil liberties. He pledged that he would continue with his struggle against corrupt reactionary forces who are trying to suppress civil liberties. He also stated he would continue to fight against efforts to enslave foreign people by the growth and extension of American imperialism.

NY T-5
January 28, 1975

NY T-4
December 9, 1974

JANE FONDA is a well known motion picture actress and anti-Southeast Asia war activist.

TOM HAYDEN, one of the original organizers of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the prinicpal author of the

Port Huron Statement which formed the ideological structure of the SDS.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix hereto.

The IPC was founded in August, 1972 for the purpose of making the war in Southeast Asia a major campaign issue in the national election year. IPC had headquarters in Los Angeles, California.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Source made available a copy of the April - May, 1975 issue of "Rights", which on page 5, contained an article entitled "NECLC on CIA", which stated as follows:

"In a statement adopted by its Executive Committee January 12, the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee declared that the 'substantial disclosures of far-flung domestic activities' of the CIA confirmed the 'unprecedented scope and danger' to the nation's civil liberties associated with the nation's recent history, including those involving 'our country's executive branch'.

"The statement protested against the composition of President Ford's Commission on Central Intelligence Agency Activities within the US, chaired by Vice President Rockefeller. It maintained that the issue of 'whether the CIA exceeded its statutory authority' to use President Ford's words, was a matter of criminal justice and should have been pursued by the Justice Department and the courts, rather than the Executive Department. It also urged 'prompt establishment' of a Joint Congressional Committee with full powers of subpoena to conduct a full-scale investigation of the CIA.

"Since the statement was issued, both Senate and House have set up separate investigating committees directed not only at the CIA's domestic activities but at its world-wide operations, as well as at those of other intelligence agencies." (U)

NY T-1
May 8, 1975

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 50, USC, Section 781 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) was known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), prior to 1968. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., described the ECLC as an organization whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and, "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, it actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The NECLC continues as a front of the CPUSA, with headquarters in New York, New York.

NY 100-107419

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The NLG was formed in 1936. It was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in House Report 3123 on the NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Convention, a resolution was introduced that the NLG direct its actions and programs toward inmate groups, prison organizing groups, jailhouse lawyers, and military projects attacking military stockade conditions. At a June, 1972, NLG Conference, it was stated in a position paper that, "Prisoners are the revolutionary vanguard of our struggle. When prisoners come out, they will lead us in the streets because they have experienced the most blatant oppression that this system can produce." A paper presented at the 1973 NLG Convention concluded that the prison movement is an important aspect of the revolutionary struggle in "Amerika" and that legal people, because they have free access to prisons, are important to the prison movement. It was noted that "... by building organizations of revolutionary people ... we can move forward to make a victorious revolution in this country." A resolution circulated at the 1973 NLG Convention equated military organizing with the proletariat organizing necessary for a successful revolution. It was pointed out that the military must be neutralized before a successful revolution is possible and that it may be possible to mobilize the military in support of a revolution. The NLG is presently headquartered in New York, New York.

NY 100-107419

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY/
WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) came into existence in June, 1962, and for the remainder of that decade functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the U.S. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved toward Marxist-Leninist ideological predomination with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. During 1968-1969, internal factionalism developed within SDS resulting in a split in June, 1969, into three organizations: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS, however, WSA continues to use the name SDS.

At the 1970 SDS/WSA National Convention, a confrontation occurred between Progressive Labor Party-(PLP) (a Marxist-Leninist organization advocating violent overthrow of the Government) oriented leadership and various caucuses opposed to PLP domination. The resulting struggle left the PLP-oriented leadership in complete control of SDS/WSA, which was headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

PLP control of SDS/WSA continued until February, 1974, when the Boston chapter of PLP split from PLP National Headquarters and formed Party for Workers Power (PWP) (a "revolutionary communist" organization advocating the violent overthrow of the government by the workers). SDS/WSA is now fragmented into two groups, one which supports PWP policy headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the much larger group which supports PLP policy headquartered in New York City.

APPENDIX

THE "GUARDIAN"

The December 1, 1961, edition of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" noted that the "National Guardian" (known since 2/10/68 as the "Guardian") was established in 1947 as a "progressive weekly" and stated that "Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." The Communist Party, USA, is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international movement dominated by the Soviet Union.

The "Guardian" is currently located at 33 West 17th Street, New York, New York, and is self-described, in its May 9, 1973, edition, as an "independent radical newsweekly."

An article appearing in the February 12, 1968, edition of the "New York Times" notes "The 'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America" and "takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making." This same article quoted one of the editors of the "Guardian" as saying "our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban Revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it but also to move along with it...we are movement people acting as journalists."

United Defense to Free Political Prisoners, also known as New York Committee to Free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners; New York Committee to Free Angela Davis

ANGELA DAVIS is a self-admitted Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) member and former teacher at the University of California at Los Angeles, California, who was apprehended in New York City, on October 13, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California, charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder. ANGELA DAVIS was acquitted of these charges in California, in June, 1972.

A confidential source advised on October 16, 1970, that the National Office of the CPUSA was setting up a defense committee for ANGELA DAVIS. [redacted] of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, was responsible for this task. b6 b7C

The "Daily World", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of October 24, 1970, carried an article which stated "The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis" was formed October 23, 1970, and [redacted] "the Harlem Organizer of the Communist Party", was elected Chairman of the committee.

A second confidential source advised on February 28, 1973, that the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis (NYCFAD) had changed its name to the New York Committee to Free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners (NYCFADAPP).

A third confidential source advised on September 14, 1973, that following a conference held in New York City, on December 16, 1972, sponsored by the NYCFADAPP in conjunction with various other New York City area political defense organizations, the name of the NYCFADAPP was changed to the United Defense to Free Political Prisoners (UDFPP) to aid all political prisoners and other victims of racism and repression in the New York City area.

The third confidential source advised on August 14, 1974, that the UDFPP, which is the New York City area affiliate of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) is located in Room 425, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where it shares office space with the NAARPR.

FD-263 (Rev. 7-15-75)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	3/11/76	5/22/75 - 2/24/76

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, aka

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY

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b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-CPUSA

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted], dated 5/29/75, at New York.

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- p* -

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	PRETRIAL DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

b3

A [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

C [redacted]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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100-384660-848

REC-11

EX-116

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12-20-77

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ON 12-20-77

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(5)-Bureau (100-384660) (RM)
1-Boston (100-26974) (INFO) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-38212) (INFO) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh (100-12810) (INFO) (RM)
1-Washington Field (100-26294) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (100-107419)

1 Cc returned -

	1 Disseminate Rec'd	Attached Report	Notations
Agency	WFO	DN	AI [redacted] ATES AND FIELD [redacted]
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By	[redacted]		[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

55 APR 8 1976

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ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

None of the following officers of the NECLC are presently subjects of investigation by the NYO and in each individual case, FBIHQ has been advised regarding the respective investigation:

CORLISS LAMONT
EDITH TIGER
SIDNEY J. GLUCK
[redacted] b6 b7C
LEONARD BOUDIN
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of a Philadelphia investigation.

MARY MOTHERSILL is identified as a Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, New York City, in a reference. There is no active investigation of MOTHERSILL.

SA [redacted] observed EDITH TIGER introduced at the rally held on 2/2/71, under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. b6 b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity	File Number Where Located	
[redacted]	100-107419-1B231 (5) 100-107419-1B231 (3) 100-107419-1B231 (1) [redacted]	b7D b3 b7D b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS (cont'd)

Identity	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	100-107419-1B231 (4) 100-107419-1B231 (2) 100-107419-1B230 (11) Instant report page 2 Used to characterize [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted] Used to characterize the [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted] 100-107419-5714 Used to characterize [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]

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LEADS

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INI

Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington Field are being furnished a copy of this report because of past or present NECLC activities in those divisions.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow and report the activities of the subject organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(COVER PAGE)

NY 100-107419

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	
[redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]	b7D

CAUTION: THIS PAGE MUST BE DETACHED IF COMMUNICATION IS SENT TO RESIDENT AGENCY.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York b6 b7C

Date: 3/11/76

Field Office File #: 100-107419 Bureau File #: 100-384660

Title: NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Synopsis: The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) is located at 25 East 26th Street, NY, NY. CORLISS LAMONT is Chairman and EDITH TIGER is Director. The December, 1975, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", a NECLC publication, states the NECLC "was founded in 1951 with one objective - to reestablish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights". On 5/28/75, the NECLC and the Political Rights Defense Fund sponsored a Teach-In on the subject "The FBI vs. The Bill of Rights" in NY, NY, for the purpose of publicizing widespread and systematic violations of the civil liberties of radical and minority activists on the part of the FBI. At the NECLC Bill of Rights Dinner held in NY, NY, on 12/12/75, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] accepted the annual TOM PAINE Award of the NECLC in the name of former Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS who could not be present due to his poor health.

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DETAILS

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will hereinafter be referred to as the NECLC.

SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 406-8

A characterization of the NECLC is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

I. LOCATION

Sources made available copies of the December, 1975, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal", which is self-described as a publication of the NECLC. This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" reflects that the NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-1
February 17, 1976

NY T-2
February 13, 1976

The NECLC is located at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-2
February 13, 1976

II. OFFICERS

Sources made available copies of the December, 1975, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which lists the officers of the NECLC as follows:

Chairperson	CORLISS LAMONT
Director	EDITH TIGER
Secretary	SIDNEY J GLUCK
Treasurer	[redacted]
General Counsel	LEONARD B BOUDIN
Vice-Chairperson	[redacted]
Vice-Chairperson	MARY MOTHERSILL

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b7C

Member of Subject Organization

N.Y.

NY T-1
February 17, 1976

NY T-2
February 13, 1976

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS BUDENZ, deceased, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. BUDENZ testified that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CPUSA because LAMONT always was ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. BUDENZ testified that LAMONT was a member of the CPUSA when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

A characterization of the CPUSA is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

The "Daily World" issue of May 8, 1971, Page 9, contained parts of a letter written by CORLISS LAMONT to a California member of the United States House of Representatives. In this letter he writes, "Although it is no disgrace to belong to the Communist Party, I have never even dreamed of joining it".

"Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 2, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed EDITH TIGER being introduced to the audience during a rally on February 2, 1971. The rally was sponsored by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. Also at this rally, [redacted] was introduced as the Chairman of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, and HENRY WINSTON was introduced as the National Chairman, CPUSA. b6 b7C

A characterization of the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis is contained in the appendix attached hereto under the name United Defense to Free Political Prisoners.

A list of names of proposed guests to the CPUSA National Convention for February, 1972, was obtained. The name of SIDNEY GLUCK was on this list.

NY T-3
February 8, 1972

JOHN SCUDDER was a member of the CPUSA for many years and was a member of the CPUSA in 1948.

NY T-4
December 11, 1956

LEONARD BOUDIN was known as a communist and an attorney in New York City, prior to 1945.

LOUIS BUDENZ
June 21, 1950

III. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Sources made available copies of the December, 1975, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal". This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" on the back cover states in part as follows regarding the aims and objectives of the NECLC:

"The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was founded in 1951 with one objective: to reestablish the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For twenty-four years, the NECLC has pursued this single-minded goal, through test cases involving freedom of speech, press, religion, and the right of people to assemble or to travel freely, to remain silent in the face of an inquisition, and in recent years particularly to refuse to fight in an illegal and immoral war. Above all, it has defended the right to dissent, and it has expanded the meaning of freedom to include rights previously denied to women and minorities."

NY T-1
February 17, 1976

NY T-2
February 13, 1976

IV. PUBLICATIONS

A) "Rights"

Sources made available copies of the September-October, 1975, issue of "Rights" which reflects that it is published bi-monthly by the NECLC and that [redacted] is the Editor and [redacted] is the Associate Editor. b6 b7C

This issue of "Rights" also reflects that beginning with this issue of the publication, [redacted] will be on a leave of absence until September, 1976, to complete work on a history of the "National Guardian" and that [redacted] will be the acting Editor of the publication.

NY T-1
December 22, 1975

NY T-2
November 14, 1975

[redacted], who was the founder of the "National Guardian", was the leader of that publication as of February 25, 1967. b6 b7C b7D

NY T-5
February 25, 1967

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix attached hereto under the name the "Guardian".

The April, 1963, issue of the "Monthly Review", on page 693, contained an article by [redacted] and an editor's note disclosed that [redacted] was a member of the Editorial Board and Staff of the 'Daily Worker' and 'The Worker' for many years until he severed his connections in 1958". b6 b7C

"Monthly Review" is an independent socialist magazine with editorial and business offices located in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication.

Sources made available copies of the June-July, 1975, issue of "Rights" which on page 2 under the heading, "Report to Readers" contained an article entitled, "Closing the Loopholes". This article stated that Senate Bill 1 entitled "The Criminal Justice Ramification Revision and Reform Act"which is currently before the Senate Judiciary

Committee is a major instrument for the suppression of effective popular dissent and for the protection of official crime and should be defeated.

This issue of "Rights" on page 14 also contained an article reflecting that the NECLC Philadelphia Office filed a suit on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia Resistance and 18 individuals, against the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for unlawful surveillance and harassment.

Another article on page 14 of this issue of "Rights" reflected that the Philadelphia Office of the NECLC filed a suit to have the policy of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency which denies financial aid to students in institutions of higher education solely on prior criminal convictions, declared unconstitutional.

NY T-1
September 17, 1975

NY T-2
August 22, 1975

Sources made available copies of the September-October, 1975, issue of "Rights" which on page 2 under the heading "Report to Readers" contained an article entitled "S. 1: The Resistance Rose".

This article stated that Senator BIRCH BAYH who had removed himself as co-sponsor of Senate Bill 1 has offered a series of amendments for the bill which are designed to eliminate some of the bills most oppressive features.

This article further stated that many organizations which are critical of the bill have insisted that it is unamendable and should be rejected in its entirety.

This issue of "Rights" on page 3 also contained an article reflecting that attorneys for the NECLC have a suit to enjoin as unconstitutional the New York State law which bars persons convicted of violating the draft laws from holding public office.

NY T-1
December 22, 1975

NY T-2
November 14, 1975

B) "The Bill of Rights Journal"

Sourcesmade available copies of the December, 1975, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" which reflects that [redacted] and [redacted] are the co-editors of this NECLC publication. b6 b7C

This issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" for the most part contained articles relating to retired Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS' judicial career including numerous excerpts from some of his many opinions offering testimony to his dedication to human dignity, freedom, and justice.

NY T-1
February 17, 1976

NY T-2
February 13, 1976

V. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A) Teach-In on FBI Harassment

The "Daily World" in its May 24, 1975, issue on page 11 contained an advertisement under the heading,

"New York City" which stated that the following individuals were scheduled to speak at a "Teach-In" on the "FBI Vs. The Bill of Rights" at the Community Church of New York, 35th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, on May 28, 1975, under the auspices of the NECLC and the Political Rights Defense Fund:

"JULIAN BOND, founder of SNCC; Ga. state legislator
"LEONARD BOUDIN, attorney in Pentagon papers case
"ANNE BRADEN, longtime Southern fighter for civil liberties
"HENRY FONER, pres., Jt. Bd., Fur, Leather & Machine Wkrs.
[redacted], pres., Nat'l. Student Assn.
[redacted], Nat'l. Alliance Ag. Racist & Political Repression
"DAVE McREYNOLDS, War Resisters League
and
"MUHAMMAD KENYATTA, target of FBI death threat
"MORRIS STARSKY, socialist prof., target of FBI poison pen letters".

The Political Rights Defense Fund is an ad-hoc organization set up by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) - Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) Leadership to raise money and obtain publicity for their law suit against the United States Government.

NY T-6
September 24, 1973

A characterization of the SWP and YSA are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

A new member of the CPUSA is ANNE BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky.

NY T-7
July 17, 1974

On November 16, 1972, a testimonial dinner for IRVING POTASH, a CPUSA trade union leader, was held at the Tavern on the Green, Central Park, New York City. HENRY FONER was the emcee at this affair.

NY T-8
November 17, 1972

A characterization of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

The War Resistors League (WRL) is a branch of the War Resistors International, a pacifist organization with affiliates in twenty countries and individuals in more than eighty countries.

On May 28, 1975, the NECLC and the Political Rights Defense Fund sponsored a Teach-In on the subject, "The FBI Vs. The Bill of Rights" at the Community Church of New York, 40 East 35th Street, New York, New York, for the purpose of publicizing widespread and systematic violations of the civil liberties of radical and minority activists on the part of the FBI.

The meeting was chaired by ANNE BRADEN who began by telling how the FBI had tapped her telephone from the time she became active in the civil rights movement in the early 1950's. She stated that at that time, official racism was much more blatant than it is now and FBI agents investigating a person would regularly ask if he associated with persons of the other race, and that a positive answer meant that he had "subversive" tendencies. She also mentioned that six undercover agents had been sent to observe her husband's recent funeral, an act which she regarded as a vicious provocation.

HENRY FONER, a labor leader, then spoke on the role of the FBI in fostering industrial espionage aimed at weakening the trade union movement and stalling the unionization of the South. LEONARD BOUDIN then spoke about his work in defending activists who were being persecuted by the intelligence community, an expression that he found somewhat strange. His most recent case was an attempt to halt FBI undercover surveillance of the National Convention of the YSA which was fustrated by a decision of an appellate court.

Doctor MORRIS STARSKY then spoke telling the audience how he had been the victim of a campaign of anonymous poison pen letters written by the local FBI office to the university which employed him.

N.Y. JULIAN BOND was not present so the next speaker was ANNETTE RUBENSTEIN who had allegedly lost her job as a school principal for opposing the Korean War. She talked about instances of FBI harassment and persecution over the past twenty-five years.

The Reverend MUHAMMAD KENYATTA also failed to attend the event so the next speaker was FRANK DONNER who described the "intelligence community" as a means by which the ruling class sought to fustrate efforts of those who were working to build a more just and equitable society by using the tax payers' money to finance systematic violations of constitutional rights.

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N.Y. - [redacted] the National Student Association could not be present but she sent a message telling how her organization, after its start as a [redacted] front group, had developed enough initiative to make President NIXON's enemy list and to be the object of harassment by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which was deliberately delaying on the organization's tax exemption status.

[redacted], a theology student, spoke on behalf of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) urging the audience to attend demonstrations in Washington, D. C., on May 31, 1975, on behalf of the Wilmington 10 who were allegedly victims of white racism in North Carolina. b6 b7C

[redacted], billed as an ex-FBI informer, also did not appear. N.Y. b6 b7C

The last speaker was DAVID MC REYNOLDS of the WRL who rounded off what had been said by those who proceeded him on the platform.

NY T-9
May 30, 1975

[redacted] b7D

NY T-10
August 31, 1970

The "Daily World" in its November 10, 1970, issue, on page 2, published an advertisement for the Center for Marxist Education (CME), which scheduled a discussion on "Law and Law and Order". FRANK DONNER was scheduled to engage in this discussion on November 13, 1970. N.Y.

A characterization of the CME in contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Sources made available copies of the June-July, 1975, issue of "Rights" which on page 12 contained an article entitled "Teach-In on FBI Harassment" which stated as follows:

"Varied techniques of FBI harassment were subjected to searching examination at a 'teach-in' at New York's Community Church on May 28th. Co-sponsors of the event were NECLC and the Political Rights Defense Fund.

"ANNE BRADEN, veteran Southern battler for civil rights and NECLC Council member, described the ways in which the FBI lawlessly tapped phones in the South and sought to divide whites and blacks through the use of fabricated tales.

"HENRY FONER, president of the Fur Workers Joint Board and also an NECLC Council member, told of the use of FBI informers to disrupt union organization in Florida.

"LEONARD BOUDIN, NECLC General Counsel and leading civil liberties attorney, described the efforts of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance to combat the year's-long penetration of FBI agents who used forged letters and similar vicious techniques in an effort to disrupt the organization. The two groups are suing the agency for large sums in what may prove to be a landmark case. BOUDIN is their attorney.

"Dr. MORRIS STARSKY, a socialist professor fired from colleges in Arizona and California as a result of antiwar activities and poison pen letters, also described memos of the FBI's 'Counter-Intelligence Program' (Cointelpro) detailing ways in which the agency sought to disrupt and destroy dissenting movements, and to create an atmosphere of fear, through the use of criminal methods. He noted, however, that the government has been losing case after case in the courts against opponents of its policies and suggested that it was now possible to 'turn things around'.

"Dr. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN, writer and literary critic, reported that though a veteran of the radical wars, she was shocked at the crude forgeries and petty persecutions, the 'dirty tricks' and attempts to make dedicated people suspect as 'agents' which Cointelpro files revealed. Our taxes are paying for these vicious tricks, she exclaimed. As one aspect of the one-sided character of our criminal 'justice' system, she observed that the government had spent up to that point a billion and a half dollars on the Attica prison riot prosecutions, while allotting $50,000 to the defense.

"FRANK DONNER, prominent civil liberties and labor attorney who heads the American Civil Liberties Union examined in depth the criminal nature of the FBI's activities flowing out of the fact that it is not 'a passive data colltctr'. It has been used with particular brutality, he observed, against the nation's blacks. American intelligence services appear to be obsessed with the notion that blacks will rise and destroy white society, DONNER declared, as well as with the contradictory notion that they are the simple-minded dupes of sinister white subversive forces. He described the widespread collaboration of FBI and local police to harass blacks and the use of black informers. He detailed the harassment of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING by the FBI, and its efforts to blackmail and discredit him. DONNER maintained that the FBI's activities were not something in the past, as is now pretended.

"A message from [redacted] of the National Student Association told of harassment by the Internal Revenue Service, which was strangling the organization financially by refusing to rule on its tax status. [redacted] of the New York Women's Grand Jury Group, reported on FBI persecution of women's lesbian communes in New Haven and Kentucky through use of grand juries. DAVID MC REYNOLDS of the War Resisters' League, a veteran civil rights fighter,

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called for unity of the Left not only to defend the freedom of all Americans but to overturn the corporate system, the source of the threat to civil liberty.

"A message from Georgia State Senator JULIAN BOND, who was hospitalized, warned that the efforts of the FBI to divide the races contributed to the threat of fascism in America, and that the struggle against fascism had to be a continuous one."

B) Bill of Rights Dinner

On December 12, 1975, the annual NECLC Bill of Rights Dinner was held at the Americana Hotel, 801 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York, with approximately 1,100 persons in attendance.

HARRY I. RAND was the Master of Ceremonies and he introduced [redacted], Professor of Law, Palo Alto, California. [redacted], in his remarks, said that he had been a young law clerk to former Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS and that DOUGLAS had been partially responsible for his career in law. b6 b7C

[redacted] also lauded the many achievements which Justice DOUGLAS was responsible for and then introduced CORLISS LAMONT, the Chairman of the NECLC.

LAMONT addressed the audience by pledging $10,000 to the NECLC.

LAMONT also lauded Justice DOUGLAS' accomplishments in the field of civil liberties.

LAMONT described Justice DOUGLAS as a champion of civil liberty and individual rights.

CORLISS LAMONT then recognized [redacted] who apologized that [redacted] Justice DOUGLAS could not be present due to his poor health. b6 b7C

[redacted] then accepted the annual Tom Paine Award of the NECLC in the name of Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.

[redacted], in her acceptance speech, gave a simple speech in which she expressed her admiration for [redacted].

NY T-1
December 22, 1975

On May 29, 1951, HARRY RAND was selected as one of the members of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-11
May, 1951

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 50, USC, Section 783 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

APPENDIX

THE "GUARDIAN"

The December 1, 1961, edition of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" noted that the "National Guardian" (known since 2/10/68 as the "Guardian") was established in 1947 as a "progressive weekly" and stated that "Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." The Communist Party, USA, is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international movement dominated by the Soviet Union.

The "Guardian" is currently located at 33 West 17th Street, New York, New York, and is self-described, in its May 9, 1973, edition, as an "independent radical newsweekly."

An article appearing in the February 12, 1968, edition of the "New York Times" notes "The 'Guardian' is considered the largest radical weekly in America" and "takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making." This same article quoted one of the editors of the "Guardian" as saying "our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban Revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it but also to move along with it...we are movement people acting as journalists."

APPENDIX

CENTER FOR MARXIST EDUCATION

The Center for Marxist Education (CME) was founded in October, 1969, by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. A source advised that the purpose of CME is to provide a curriculum of courses, forums, socials, and cultural events that will bring the theory of Marxism-Leninism to CPUSA members as well as the public, whom they hope to attract to the CPUSA.

NY 100-107419

NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) is a front group of the Communist Party, USA, a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. A source advised that it was formed under communist initiative at a founding conference in Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1973. It is targeted against the American penal system and has among its objectives the freeing of all "political prisoners." The NAARPR is headquartered in New York, New York, and has branches throughout the United States.

[redacted]

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC) was known as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), prior to 1968. The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., described the ECLC as an organization whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951 and, "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, it actually operates as a front for the Communist Party." The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The NECLC continues as a front of the CPUSA, with headquarters in New York, New York.

[redacted]

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The NLG was formed in 1936. It was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in House Report 3123 on the NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Convention, a resolution was introduced that the NLG direct its actions and programs toward inmate groups, prison organizing groups, jailhouse lawyers, and military projects attacking military stockade conditions. At a June, 1972, NLG Conference, it was stated in a position paper that, "Prisoners are the revolutionary vanguard of our struggle. When prisoners come out, they will lead us in the streets because they have experienced the most blatant oppression that this system can produce." A paper presented at the 1973 NLG Convention concluded that the prison movement is an important aspect of the revolutionary struggle in "Amerika" and that legal people, because they have free access to prisons, are important to the prison movement. It was noted that "... by building organizations of revolutionary people ... we can move forward to make a victorious revolution in this country." A resolution circulated at the 1973 NLG Convention equated military organizing with the proletariat organizing necessary for a successful revolution. It was pointed out that the military must be neutralized before a successful revolution is possible and that it may be possible to mobilize the military in support of a revolution. The NLG is presently headquartered in New York, New York.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is a revolutionary, Trotskyist-communist organization, which is headquartered in New York City. Its purpose, as stated in its Declaration of Principles, is the overthrow of the U.S. Government and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class and the eventual achievement of a communist society. It was founded in 1938 and maintains close association with international Trotskyist organizations as a "sympathizing" group, but it denies formal membership in any foreign group to escape application of the Voorhis Act, which regulates certain types of organizations subject to foreign control. While the SWP does not openly advocate the use of violence at the present time to overthrow the U.S. Government, it believes that eventual violent revolution in the U.S. is inevitable. Its objection to the current use of violence is based on the ground that it believes violence is premature at this time. The SWP seeks to precipitate a revolution when conditions are ripe and to seize control of the revolution and to direct it when it occurs.

United Defense to Free Political Prisoners, also known as New York Committee to Free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners; New York Committee to Free Angela Davis

ANGELA DAVIS is a self-admitted Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) member and former teacher at the University of California at Los Angeles, California, who was apprehended in New York City, on October 13, 1970, after a warrant had been issued in California, charging her with unlawful flight from California to avoid prosecution for kidnapping and murder. ANGELA DAVIS was acquitted of these charges in California, in June, 1972. U

A confidential source advised on October 16, 1970, that the National Office of the CPUSA was setting up a defense committee for ANGELA DAVIS. [redacted], who was in charge of the Defense Committee, CPUSA, was responsible for this task. U b6 b7C

The "Daily World", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of October 24, 1970, carried an article which stated "The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis" was formed October 23, 1970, and [redacted], described as "the Harlem Organizer of the Communist Party", was elected Chairman of the committee. U b6 b7C

A second confidential source advised on February 28, 1973, that the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis (NYCFAD) had changed its name to the New York Committee to Free (Angela Davis and) All Political Prisoners (NYCFADAPP). U

A third confidential source advised on September 14, 1973, that following a conference held in New York City, on December 16, 1972, sponsored by the NYCFADAPP in conjunction with various other New York City area political defense organizations, the name of the NYCFADAPP was changed to the United Defense to Free Political Prisoners (UDFPP) to aid all political prisoners and other victims of racism and repression in the New York City area. U

The third confidential source advised on August 14, 1974, that the UDFPP, which is the New York City area affiliate of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) is located in Room 425, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where it shares office space with the NAARPR. U

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) is the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). It was formed in October, 1957, and is currently headquartered in New York City. It propagandizes the beliefs of the SWP among the youth and is the main source of recruitment into the SWP. The SWP is a revolutionary, Trotskyist-communist organization which has as its purpose the overthrow of the U.S. Government and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class and the eventual achievement of a communist society.

1 - [redacted]

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ADIC, New York (100-107419) 10/1/76

Director, FBI (100-384660)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (NECLC)
IS-CPUSA

Based upon a review of this case, it does not appear to FBIHQ that continued investigation is warranted. In view of the absence of current information clearly depicting NECLC as a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) front group, terminate any further investigation. If you are privy to data not known to FBIHQ which would indicate otherwise, inform FBIHQ, together with your recommendations.

[redacted]

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NOTE:

NECLC has been under investigation as a CP[redacted] front group. Current review of case indicates that investigation should be closed since it no longer appears to be controlled or dominated by CPUSA.

[redacted]

EX-106

MAILED 15
SEP 30 1976
FBI

REC-77 100-384660-849

OCT 1 [illegible]

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

[redacted]

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[redacted]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 OCT 7 1976

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

2-24-70

Airtel

To: SACs, San Francisco (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
New York (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
WFO (Enclosures - 2) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

From: Director, FBI

ERNEST MANDEL
SM - ANA
(NEW LEFT - FOREIGN INFLUENCE - BELGIUM)

ReSFlet dated 1-30-70, captioned, "Ernest Mandel, SM - ANA (New Left - Foreign Influence - Belgium)," a copy of which is enclosed for WFO as well as a copy of the enclosure to this letter.

In view of the information contained in referenced letter and enclosure, San Francisco immediately and by return mail, submit this information in form suitable for dissemination, in order that appropriate Government agencies can be advised of an impending suit against the United States Government.

WFO and New York immediately alert appropriate sources and informants to this possibility. Both offices should monitor court dockets in order to be immediately aware of the filing of any suit.

This matter must receive preferred investigative and administrative attention.

1 - 100-384660 (NECLE)

FBG:djw/ser
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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

100-384660 -

NOT RECORDED
201 FEB 27 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Airtel to SACs, San Francisco
RE: ERNEST MANDEL

NOTE:

San Francisco furnished information regarding the possibility Leonard B. Boudin will undertake a law suit on behalf of Ernest Mandel, internationally known Trotskyist leader, who was kept out of the United States late last year by a decision of the Attorney General who refused to waive statutory conditions for issuance of a visa. This suit will test the power of the Attorney General in this regard and will also be used as a vehicle to test the constitutionality of the McCarren-Walter Act relating to the admissibility of aliens. San Francisco submitted this matter by routine letter rather than in form suitable for dissemination. Also enclosed form San Francisco was a letter from the American Foundation for Social Justice to the President of Stanford University, soliciting that individual's agreeing to become a plaintiff in the above-mentioned legal action.

TIONAL FORM NO. 10
AY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660)

DATE: OCT 3 1976

ADIC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EMERGENCY
CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS-CPUSA
(OO: NY)

9/29/76.

ReNYrep of SA , dated 3/11/76. U

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The January-March issue of "Rights" volume 22, number one, published by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, NYC, features articles regarding CIA covert activities, Senate bill one, and Cointelpro, FBI activities. U

On 4/28/76, advised that the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB), 799 Broadway, Suite 239, NY, NY, sent a letter soliciting funds in support for the rights of the Foreign Born within the US. The letter stated that US Senator JAMES EASTLAND had recently introduced a dangerous bill, bill number 3074 that would penalize employees and unions in connection with the employment of persons not authorized to work. The ACPFB along with the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committees opposed this bill. The letter urges that the receiver of the letter write to his senator to oppose the employment penalty. The Chairman of the ACPFB is ; Co-chairmen are listed as follows:

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affiliated with the American Committee for Protection

Reverend
Reverend
Dr.

The Treasurer is Reverend .

SI 104 DE-27 100-384660-8 50

23 OCT 6 1976

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

(3)

V-16

b6
b7C

100-107419

0 OCT 5 1976 F160

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The April-June issues of "Rights", volumee 22, number two, published by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, NYC, features articles regarding CIA, and NYS Police keeping Dossiers on politicians and political activists.

NYO is currently of the opinion that continued investigation of captioned organization does not serve any useful purpose, therefore, no further investigation being conducted by NYO. Case being placed in closed status.

NY HERE GA PLS

NR002 LA CODE

1109AM URGENT 12-30-72 DLW

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

SAN ANTONIO

FROM LOS ANGELES (P) 4P

UNSUBS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY, ET AL; KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DASH CONSPIRACY.

see page 3 last ¶

SOURCE ONE ADVISED IN MARCH SEVENTYTWO THAT THE LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS (LACDBR) IS A MILITANT GENERAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION ALLEGEDLY SEEKING TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS. IT IS CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNIST PARY, USA (CP USA) THROUGH ITS LEADERSHIP BY ROSE CHERNIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE LACDBR, WHO IS A CURRENT ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP).

SOURCE ONE ADVISED OCTOBER THIRTY SEVENTYTWO THAT LACDBR IS A NON MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION CURRENTLY MAINTAINING HEADQUARTERS AT THREE TWO SIX WEST THIRD STREET, ROOM THREE ONE

END PAGE ONE

T+p 1 2 3 4

175-94-1

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
1972
FBI—NEW YORK
Gossett

b6
b7C

EIGHT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

b7D

SOURCE TWO ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

SOURCE THREE ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

SOURCE ONE ADVISED ON OCTOBER THIRTY LAST OFFICERS OF LACDBR ARE ROSE CHERNIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; FRED RINALDA, CHAIRMAN; JAMIE ORTEGA, SECRETARY; NATHAN SHAPIRO, TREASURER; AND JOSEPH GINSBURG, BOOKKEEPER. all of L—A—C—D—of the B of R.

(see PAGE Three)

SOURCE FOUR ADVISED DECEMBER SEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY THAT AS OF NOVEMBER NINETEEN SEVENTY FRED RINALDO WAS REPORTED AS A MEMBER OF THE CULTURAL SECTION OF ~~SCDCP~~ Southern Cal. Dist. Com. Party.

SOURCE ONE ADVISED AS OF OCTOBER SEVENTYTWO JAMIE ORTEGA, APPROXIMATELY TWENTY SEVEN, HAS NO KNOWN CP AFFILIATIONS.

SOURCE FIVE ADVISED ON MARCH TWENTYNINE SIXTYEIGHT THAT AS OF MARCH SIXTYEIGHT NATHAN SHAPIRO, ABOUT SEVENTYFIVE, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOHN BROWN GROUP, SCDCP.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SOURCE ONE ADVISED ON OCTOBER THIRTY LAST THAT JOSEPH GINSBURG, ABOUT SIXTYSIX YEARS OF AGE, HAS FOR MANY YEARS ATTENDED MEETINGS AND/OR BEEN AFFILIATED WITH VARIOUS ~~SCDCP DASH~~ FRONT GROUPS INCLUDING "PEOPLE'S WORLD", POLITICAL ~~AFFAIRS~~ FORUM, COMMITTEE TO FREE MARTIN SOBELL AND LACDBR.

So. Cal. Dist. Com. Party

THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS FORUM CAME INTO BEING IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HAVING BEEN CREATED THEN BY THE SCDCP FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING NATIONALLY KNOWN COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN.

STALL

COMMITTEE TO FREE MARTIN SOBELL IS A DEFUNCT COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION ORGANIZED IN NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE TO SUPPORT MARTIN SOBELL, A CONVICTED SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT, AND DISSOLVED IN SIXTYNINE AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON.

ON OCTOBER THIRTY LAST SOURCE ONE ADVISED THE LACDBR CONTINUES TO BE A MILITANT ORGANIZATION ALLEGEDLY SEEKING TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING THE FOREIGN BORN, AS WELL AS THOSE SEEKING TO AVOID MILITARY SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. IT ALSO PROVIDES BAIL AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR MILITANT STUDENTS, MILITANT MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND BLACK NATIONALISTS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN THE COURSE OF VARIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

END PAGE THREE

SOURCE ONE ADVISED [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

ADMINISIRATIVE

REBUTEL DATED OCTOBER TWENTYNINE. SOURCES ARE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

SOURCE ONE, [redacted] b7D

SOURCE TWO, [redacted]

SOURCE THREE, [redacted]

SOURCE FOUR, [redacted]

SOURCE FIVE, [redacted]

LACDBR LOS ANGELES FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN ONE FIVE SIX SIX; BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR NINE FOUR EIGHT FIVE.

END

DMW

FBI NEW YORK

CLR

NR 004 SA CODE

10:53 PM NITEL 1-2-73 DET

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

CHICAGO (175-59)

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

FROM SAN ANTONIO (175-18) (P) 1P

UNSUBS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY, ETAL. KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. -CONSPIRACY.

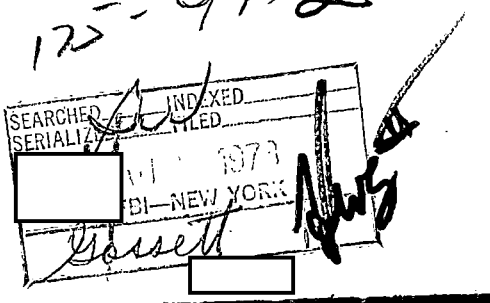
REBUTEL, 12-29-72.

FOR INFORMATION BUREAU AND RECIPIENTS, SAN ANTONIO HAS FURNISHED ALL INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU AND RECIPIENTS IN THIS CASE TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO, WHO COVERS MEXICO.

SAN ANTONIO WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH ALL INFORMATION RECEIVED TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE IN SAN ANTONIO.

END

1/3/73



b6
b7C

NRØ12 WA CODE 615PM

4:57 PM 12-3Ø-72 URGENT DJB

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

SAN ANTONIO

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM: CHICAGO (175-59) (P) 6P

100-110057-3??
100-110116-37*
+ num cgf+refs

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY; ET AL

KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES - CONSPIRACY.

see page 2 ¶ 2

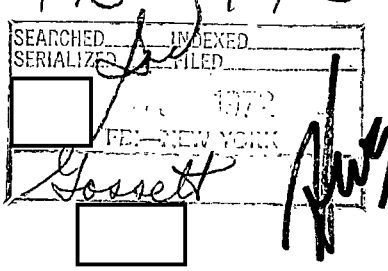
CG T-1, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1972, THAT RICHARD LAWRENCE CRILEY, IS A WHITE MALE AND THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR), LOCATED IN ROOMS 8Ø1-8Ø3 AT 431 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THIS SOURCE SAID THAT CRILEY DIRECTS THE DAY TO DAY ACTIVITIES OF THE CCDBR.

CG T-2, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 2Ø, 1972, THAT RICHARD CRILEY AND HIS WIFE FLORENCE CRILEY, RESIDE AT 1845 SOUTH KEELER AVENUE, CHICAGO.

END PAGE ONE

pg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

175-943



b6
b7C

12/30/72

THE ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE INFORMATION OPERATOR IN CHICAGO ADVISED THIS DATE THAT FLORENCE CRILEY PRESENTLY HAS TELEPHONE 227-8647 RPT 227-8647, AT 1845 SOUTH KEELER AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND THAT THE CCDBR PRESENTLY HAS TELEPHONE 939-0675 RPT 939APYUT AT 431 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

THE CCDBR WAS ORGANIZED ON OCTOBER 26, 1960, BY RICHARD CRILEY, WHO WAS THEN A MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, (CPUSA) AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ILLINOIS CPUSA. THE PURPOSE OF THE CCDBR IS TO OBTAIN MASS SUPPORT TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE. CRILEY IS THE MOTIVATING FORCE BEHIND THE CCDBR AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOW INCLUDE MANY INDIVIDUALS IN THE RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND LABOR FIELDS, WHO ARE NOT KNOWN AS CPUSA MEMBERS.

CG T-3, WHO HAS FURNSHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, b7D

HAS ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE TWO → see p 3 last line ??

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] THIS SOURCE ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] THIS SOURCE SAID [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]. CG T-3,

ADVISED ON JANUARY 31, 1972, THAT PHILIP BRAIL HAD BEEN ELECTED THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MIDWEST JEWISH COUNCIL IN CHICAGO ON 1/30/72 THE PREVIOUS DAY.

CG T-4, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, b7D ADVISED ON AUGUST 23, 1966, THAT BLANCHE BRIAL'S NAME APPEARED ON A LIST OF DONORS TO THE CCDBR, AND SHE WAS LISTED THEREIN AS CONTRIBUTING FIVE DOLLARS QUARTERLY TO THE ORGANIZATION.

CG T-5, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

THIS SOURCE ADVISED THAT [redacted]. CG T-5 ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

CG T-6, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, b7D

ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

THE ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE INFORMATION OPERATOR IN CHICAGO ADVISED THIS DATE THAT PHILIP BRAIL OF 4745 SOUTH KIMBARK AVENUE, CHICAGO, PRESENTLY HAS TELEPHONE NUMBER KE-6-0998 RPT KE-6-0998, AT THAT ADDRESS.

OBSERVATION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) WAS CONDUCTED ON THIS DATE AT THE RESIDENCE OF AARON ADLER, 2834 BIRCHWOOD, WILMETTE, ILLINOIS. IT WAS NOTED THAT THIS RESIDENCE IS PRESENTLY OCCUPIED, AND NO INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL BE VACATED IN THE IMMINENT FUTURE WERE OBSERVED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE BUTEL DATED 12-29-72.

SOURCES MENTIONED ABOVE ARE:

[redacted] b7D

RICHARD CRILEY IS THE SUBJECT OF BUREAU FILE 100-26567 RPT 100-26567, AND IS PRESENTLY IN CATEGORY TWO ON INDEX. CHICAGO FILES CONTAIN ONLY ONE REFERENCE TO THE "COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS." THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED IN 1948, AND DOES NOT RELATE TO THE GROUP MENTIONED IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE.

END PAGE FIVE

CHICAGO BELIEVES THAT THE ORGANIZATION REFERRED TO IN REFERENCED TELETYPE IS THE CCDBR, WITH WHICH RICHARD CRILEY HAS BEEN CLOSELY CONNECTED SINCE THAT GROUP'S INCEPTION. BUREAU FILE NUMBERS FOR THE BRAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT CHICAGO. INVESTIGATION OF THE BRAILS WAS COMMENCED IN 1953, WHEN THEY WERE MEMBERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION ESTABLISHING THAT THEY HAVE EVER BELONGED TO THE CPUSA. NEITHER OF THE BRAILS ARE ON ADEX. CHICAGO FILES REFLECT THAT THEY COMMENCED ATTENDING CSC AFFAIRS IN 1955, AND IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE SOLTKERS HAVE BEEN PROMINENT IN THAT GROUP.

DISCREET OBSERVATION OF ADLER RESIDENCE CONTINUING.

END

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/3

NR 069 WA CODE

1145PM URGENT 12-29-72 WGM

TO: CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

SAN ANTONIO

FROM: FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI, 4P

W. MARK FELT,

ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

9-18-84 [redacted]
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

b6
b7C

UNSUBS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY, ET AL; KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-CONSPIRACY.

LEGAT MEXICO CITY ADVISED BY TELETYPE 12/29/72, AS FOLLOWS:

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

(X)

[redacted]

SOURCE LATER RECALLED [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] (X)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

OPEN (REOPEN)
ORIGIN SA
SUPV CON
CASE 175
DATE 1/3/73
SECT 24

175-94-4
4

END PAGE ONE

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

CASSIDY CALL COLLECT ON 8 JAN 84

12/3

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/31/72

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC'S CHICAGO (175-59), LOS ANGELES, AND SAN ANTONIO

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (175-NEW) (P)

9-18-84
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY; ET AL
KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES - CONSPIRACY.

THE OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT, ISSUE OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER "NOVEDADES", PUBLISHED IN MEXICO CITY, ON PAGE FIVE, CARRIED AN ARTICLE CAPTIONED "MARIANA YAMPOLSKY" WRITTEN BY ELENA PONIATOWSKA.

THIS ARTICLE GAVE A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE SUBJECT INCLUDING THE FACT THAT AFTER SHE HAD BECOME A NATURALIZED MEXICAN CITIZEN SHE HAD MADE A MARK FOR HERSELF AS AN OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHER AND TEACHER.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT SUBJECT THEN WAS TEACHING CLASSES AT THE NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE "AND OTHER SCHOOLS". IN ADDITION, IT DESCRIBED HER WORK APPARENTLY AS AN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE MEXICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE. IT INDICATED

CHIEF CLERK
CLOSE ON THIS

175-44-5

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN
FBI—NEW YORK

1 - NEW YORK
HWG:JLR
(2)
1 - SUPERVISOR #24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE TWO

SHE WAS SPENDING CONSIDERABLE TIME TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF OLYMPIC ATHLETES AS THEY TRAINED AND PERFORMED DURING THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

NY T-ONE ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: see page three

b7D

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE THREE

b7D

[redacted]

ON JULY TWENTY-FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-SEVEN, ACCORDING TO

NY T-TWO, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

ACCORDING TO NY T-THREE, HEDWIG YAMPOLSKY AND HER DAUGHTER, MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY DE VAN DER SLUIS, ARE CONSIDERED TO BE ASSOCIATES OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN(C)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEXICO, CHARACTERIZED BY THE SOURCE AS A LOOSE ASSOCIATION OF A PREDOMINANTLY SOCIAL NATURE OF PRESENT AND/OR PAST MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND THEIR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES WHO SHARE A COMMON SYMPATHY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.(C)

THE "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS," REVISED AND PUBLISHED AS OF DECEMBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, PREPARED AND RELEASED BY THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING CONCERNING CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES [redacted]:

"ONE. 'ON THE BASIS OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS TO DATE, THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND A COORDINATING AND ORGANIZING GROUP IN SUPPORT THEREOF, TITLED THE "CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES", ARE COMMUNIST FRONTS. CREATED, DOMINATED, AND CONTROLLED BY MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND THE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE FIVE

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES WERE ORGANIZED AS PROPAGANDA DEVICES FOR THE CONDUCT OF "MASS ACTIVITY" IN SUPPORT OF THE AVOWED OBJECTIVE OF "REVERSAL OR NONAPPLICATION" OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS OF JUNE FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, WHICH UPHELD THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGISTRATION AND DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF NINETEEN FIFTY AS APPLIED TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND THE SMITH ACT MEMBERSHIP CLAUSE MAKING PUNISHABLE ACTIVE AND PURPOSIVE MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

'***THE LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVE OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES IS TO SERVE AS THE VEHICLE FOR CONCEALED COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN AND DIRECTION OF, PROPAGANDA AND AGITATIONAL ACTIVITIES AIMED TO NULLIFY THE INTERNAL SECURITY AND SMITH ACTS.

'***COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES WAS FORMED ON OR ABOUT JUNE TWELVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE ***.'

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE SIX

THE "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS" OF DECEMBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, BY THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES STATED THAT EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC) WAS ESTABLISHED IN NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE, AND "ALTHOUGH REPRESENTING ITSELF AS A NON-COMMUNIST GROUP, ACTUALLY OPERATES AS A FRONT FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY". THE ECLC CHANGED ITS NAME IN NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT TO THE NATIONAL ECLC, TO "DEVELOP A VITAL CIVIL LIBERTIES ORGANIZATION IN ALL FIFTY STATES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE".

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD IS A LEFTIST ORGANIZATION OF LAWYERS, LAW STUDENTS AND NON-PROFESSIONAL YOUTH WORKING FOR RADICAL CHANGE OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND JUDICAL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE CURRENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FOR MANHATTAN, (NEW YORK, NEW YORK) CONTAINS LISTINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS, AT THE INDICATED ADDRESSES:
CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES ~~ECLC~~, TWO TWO EAST SEVENTIENTH STREET; NECLC, TWENTY-FIVE EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET; NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, TWO

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE SEVEN

THREE CORNELIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTY-NINE LAST, AND LOS ANGELES AND CHICAGO TELETYPES TO BUREAU, DECEMBER THIRTY, LAST.

IT IS NOTED THE CURRENT VOLUME OF NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE FOUR FIVE ZERO EIGHT TWO (CCCL) IS UNAVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AND THE ABOVE DOCUMENTATION IS QUOTED FROM THE NEW YORK REPORT OF JOHN L. FAGAN, DATED JANUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN SEVENTY. A MORE RECENT CHARACTERIZATION MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR THREE FOUR NINE ONE SEVEN. OTHER DOCUMENTATION CURRENT.

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD CAPTION WAS USED IN A LOS ANGELES LHM, DATED NOVEMBER THIRTEEN LAST, DESCRIBING AN APPARENTLY DIFFERENT THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTED TO BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN THREE TWO ONE.

CHICAGO MAY HAVE NOTED THAT A MRS. ESTHER GOLD, DESCRIBED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NY 175-NEW

PAGE EIGHT

AS AUNT OF MARIANNE YAMPOLSKY, RESIDED AT FIVE THREE TWO FOUR KIMBARK, CHICAGO FIFTEEN, ILLINOIS. MRS. GOLD HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED IN OTHER COMMUNICATIONS AS THE SISTER OF OSCAR YAMPOLSKY, NOW DECEASED, FATHER OF MARIANNE AND HUSBAND OF HEDWIG.

(SEE CHICAGO LETTER TO BUREAU, JUNE TWENTY-FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-FIVE, CAPTIONED "HEDWIG URBACK YAMPOLSKY, SECURITY MATTER - C"

CHICAGO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE EIGHT FOUR FOUR FOUR).

THIS ADDRESS WOULD SEEM TO BE NEAR FOUR SEVEN FOUR FIVE SOUTH KIMBARK, RESIDENCE OF THE BRAILS PER REFERENCED CHICAGO TELETYPE.

SOURCES MENTIONED IN TEXT ARE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK T-ONE IS [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

NEW YORK T-TWO IS [redacted]

NEW YORK T-THREE IS [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

b7D

SOURCE SAID

END PAGE TWO

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

SOURCE COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL DATA WHICH WOULD PIN DOWN [redacted] b7D

SAN ANTONIO OFFICE ADVISE SECRET SERVICE. NEW YORK FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION REGARDING [redacted] b7D [redacted] LOS ANGELES DO SAME. CHICAGO PROVIDE CURRENT DATA ON BRAILES (C)

END PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE FOUR

AND RICHARD CRILEY AS WELL AS COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS. DISCREETLY DETERMINE PLANS OF ADLERS TO MOVE TO MEXICO. (C)

MEXICO CITY WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH SOURCE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, ALL INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE HANDLED SO AS NOT TO REVEAL IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE. INFORMATION AS CONTAINED IN THIS CABLE WAS FURNISHED TO SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH CAPASSO, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, WHO WAS SENT TO MEXICO CITY BY HIS WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

END

PJR FBI NYC FOR ONE CLR

CONFIDENTIAL

NR018 CG CODE

11:05PM NITEL 1-4-73 RWR

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

SAN ANTONIO

FROM CHICAGO (175-59) (P) 1P

UNSUBS; MARIANNE GERTRUDE YAMPOLSKY; ET AL,

KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE US - CONSPIRACY.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS AT THE RESIDENCE OF AARON AND ALICE ADLER, 2834 BIRCHWOOD, WILMETTE, ILLINOIS, HAS BEEN CONDUCTED THROUGH 1-4-73, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI. NO INDICATION THAT THE ADLERS ARE CONTEMPLATING AN IMMINENT DEPARTURE OF THEIR RESIDENCE HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED 1-4-73, THAT NO INDICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE ADLERS INDICATING THAT THEY ARE CONTEMPLATING DEPARTING THEIR WILMETTE, ILLINOIS, RESIDENCE.

END PAGE ONE

175-94-106

b6
b7C

CONFIRMED BY [redacted] ON 2/14/74

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [redacted]. CHICAGO CONTINUING TO DISCREETLY OBSERVE ADLER'S RESIDENCE.

END

b6
b7C
b7D